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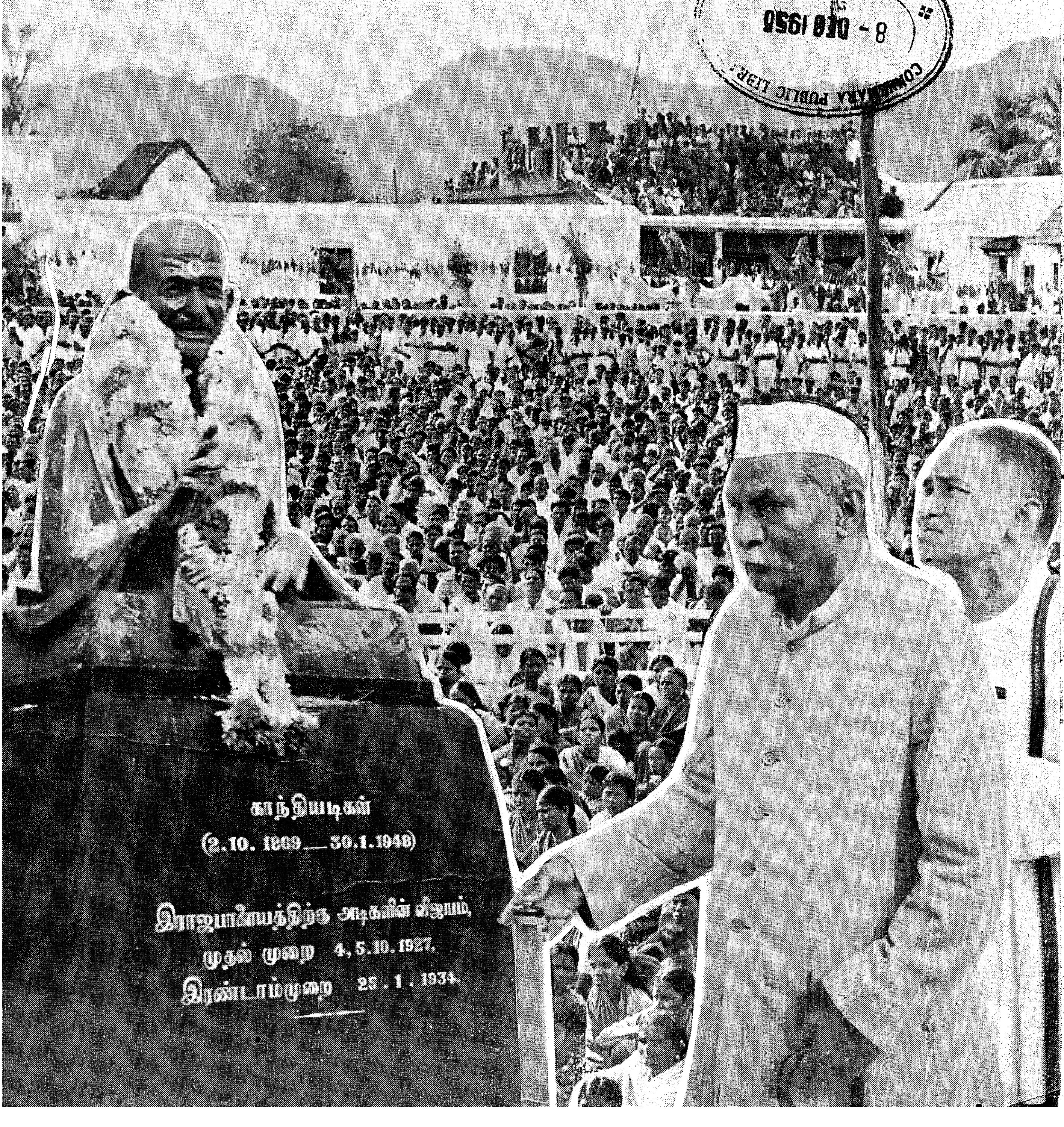

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An Announcement to Subscribers and Advertisers!

"MADRAS INFORMATION" ANNUAL NUMBER—JANUARY 1956

The January 1956 issue of *Madras Information* will be a special Annual Number. Printed on real art paper, the publication will have 124 pages and contain authoritative articles by eminent contributors on development plans in the State. The primary aim of the publication is to give the reader as exhaustive an idea as possible of the achievements under the First Five-Year Plan and the proposals under the Second Five-Year Plan. The publication, which will have an attractive cover design in three colours, eight special art insets in double colour and a good number of photographs, will be priced Re. 1.

To Subscribers:

All those who wish to reserve their copies in advance will kindly send Re. 1 by M.O. to this Office by 30th December 1955. This applies also to the regular subscribers of *Madras Information*. As there will be no ordinary issue of *Madras Information* in that month, subscribers of *Madras Information* are informed that their period of subscription will be extended by one month. They are informed that there will be no adjustment of the cost of the Special Number from subscriptions already received for the ordinary issues of *Madras Information*.

To Advertisers:

The advertisement tariff is as follows: Back cover—Rs. 225; Inside cover—Rs. 175; Text Page—Rs. 150. Intending advertisers are requested to address the Director of Information and Publicity early for booking their space.

Director of Information and Publicity,
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Cover page : A statue of Mahatma Gandhi was unveiled at the Congress Golden Jubilee Memorial Maidan at Rajapalayam by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President, during his recent visit.

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Vol XI No 23

The Second Five-Year Plan

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Broadcast talk by SRI V. T. KRISHNAMACHARI, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission

The Second Fiver-Year Plan is not a mere blue-print for the next five years. No doubt it will contain important projects to be undertaken; but its real purpose is to bring together the efforts and energies of all of us to a common objective, the elimination of unemployment, the raising of standards of living, the reduction of disparities in wealth and income and the largest possible increase in the national income, said Sri V. T. Krishnamachari, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, in a talk on "Some Aspects of the Second Plan" broadcast from All-India Radio.

The following is the text of Sri V. T. Krishnamachari's broadcast talk:—

Nearly five years ago the nation adopted planning as the method for achieving social and economic progress. It was of course realised that we had a long distance to travel before opportunities could be made available to every one in India similar to those available in the more advanced countries. The vicious circle of poverty leading to a low rate of economic progress and a low rate of development further accentuating the state of poverty had to be broken. This was one of the two main tasks which we set before ourselves during the First Plan. Having broken the crust as it were, the second main task was to prepare the foundations for fuller and more rapid economic and social development in the future.

The Background

What were the conditions facing the country when planning began? The Indian economy had been in a state of stagnation for many decades. The development of resources had not kept pace with the growth of population. Such progress as was reflected in the growth of industry and commerce and in the development of towns was counter-balanced by increase of under-employment in villages and of unemployment in towns, especially among the educated, and by the failure of the economy to absorb even the new working force added from year to year. The country's capital base was being built up much too slowly and little was done to turn the vast manpower resources to account for building up the national prosperty. The stimulus which the war provided was in many ways artificial and short-lived. Immediately after attaining freedom, the country had to face the political and economic consequences of partition and the migration of millions of displaced persons.

The solution of these problems was rendered more difficult by the running down during the war of the transport system and of the capital equipment of industry. Further, the inflationary pressures of the post-war years and the shortage of food and raw materials introduced elements of serious instability into the economy.

Achievements

This was the background against which the First Plan was formulated. We can now sum up briefly its achievements. It has inaugurated movements through which the people of India can achieve social change and build up a new life for themselves. In the national Extension Service and Community Projects we have an all-embracing movement for harnessing the energies of the 70 million families in the country side to tasks which bear closely upon their own welfare and upon the welfare of the country and for creating in them a desire for higher standards of living and the determination to work for them. The economic policies associated with planning have also made a significant contribution. The agricultural economy is no appreciably stronger and less exposed t hazards. The transport system improving steadily. The distortion which had developed in the pric structure during and after the wa have been eliminated. Industries i the private sector have more tha achieved the targets fixed for them Village and small industries an especially the handloom industry has recovered from the depression e early post-war years and progrs for their development are v receiving greater support than

A New Attitude

The removal of shortage tlenecks and the creation economic conditions were essenti steps before the effects of new develo ment programmes could be felt. T scale on which these new programn have been undertaken during First Plan is not often realised. irrigation and power alone, the ov during the First Plan is compa to the total investment during preceding hundred years. The ad tion of 7 million acres of irrigation a of over a million kilowatts of generati capacity are only two of the impor ant achievements of the past few ye

The impact of the First Plan l been felt also in other spheres such industry, both in the public and in t private sectors, and in the develo ment of social services, especia education, rural health and ma control, industrial housing, the fare of scheduled tribes and sion of workers' welfare servi index of industrial producti risen from 105 before the plan in the second quarter of this Thus, as a result of the success of First Plan, we have now a disti higher base in agriculture, ind and transport on which it is pos to build further. Above all, the peo

e become aware of how much their ticipation means for national development. In every part of the country, they feel that the Plan is theirs and that they share in its making and in its working. The growth of this attitude towards planning is the best assurance for the success of the Second Five-Year Plan which is now under preparation.

Effects of Second Plan

The effects in the Second Plan will be in three principal directions. In the first place, the tempo of development will be stepped up in all fields. Agriculture, irrigation and power and social services will receive greater attention.

Secondly, industrialisation in which we have much leeway to make up will receive special attention. The First Five-year Plan had provided for the setting up of a steel plant and a heavy electrical plant. Progress in carrying out these schemes was slow for various reasons, so that in the Second Plan the programmes to be undertaken by the public sector provide for new projects as well as for the completion of those which were contemplated in the First Plan. In the private sector also it is hoped to undertake a large amount of expansion as part of the national plan. Programmes for large industries are being integrated as far as possible with programmes for village and small industries, so that we may achieve a well-balanced industrial economy with a high degree of production and a high degree of employment.

Thirdly, this large industrial programme makes it obligatory that there should be adequate expansion of transport facilities, especially railways. Thus the Second Plan will be a plan well-balanced as between different sectors for securing co-ordinated advance on all fronts.

foundation stone for the Vaippar bridge, Ramanathapuram district, was laid by Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, on 19th October 1955

Size of Second Plan

The size of the Second Five-Year Plan is a subject to which much thought has been given by the Planning Commission. It was first contemplated that in the public sector the outlay might be of the order of Rs. 4,300 crores. The level of expenditure on development has risen from a little over Rs. 250 crores in 1951–52 to about Rs. 650 crores during the last year of the present Plan.

This means that our capacity for implementing projects has increased considerably during the past five years. The needs to be met are large and the technical and administrative organisations at the disposal of the Central and State Governments are now capable of executing programmes of larger magnitude than before. The examination of the plans of Central Ministries and States had shown that it might be necessary to increase the aggregate size of the Plan by about Rs. 500 crores. The increase will be due almost entirely to the development of heavy industry and improvement of the railway system.

An Economic Necessity

Besides the progress already made, there are other reasons why a Plan of this order in the public sector, supplemented by an adequate plan in the private sector, should now be regarded as an economic necessity for the country. The volume of rural under-employment and of unemployment in urban areas is among the clearest indicators of economic needs in an under-developed country. These problems have grown with the increase in population and increase in educational opportunities. They cannot be solved except in terms of a high and accelerated rate of development. Recent studies suggest that even if we regard as employed a person who works for one day during a period of one month selected for investigation, there will be about 2 million uenmployed persons, in urban areas. If a larger period of employment is stipulated, the volume of unemployment would be considerably more. The numbers of those who may be almost wholly un-employed in rural areas are not known. Thus, altogether the unemployment situation is both the principal challenge and the main focus for programmes under the Second Five-Year Plan. No plan which fails to make a substantial impression on this problem can be regarded as adequate.

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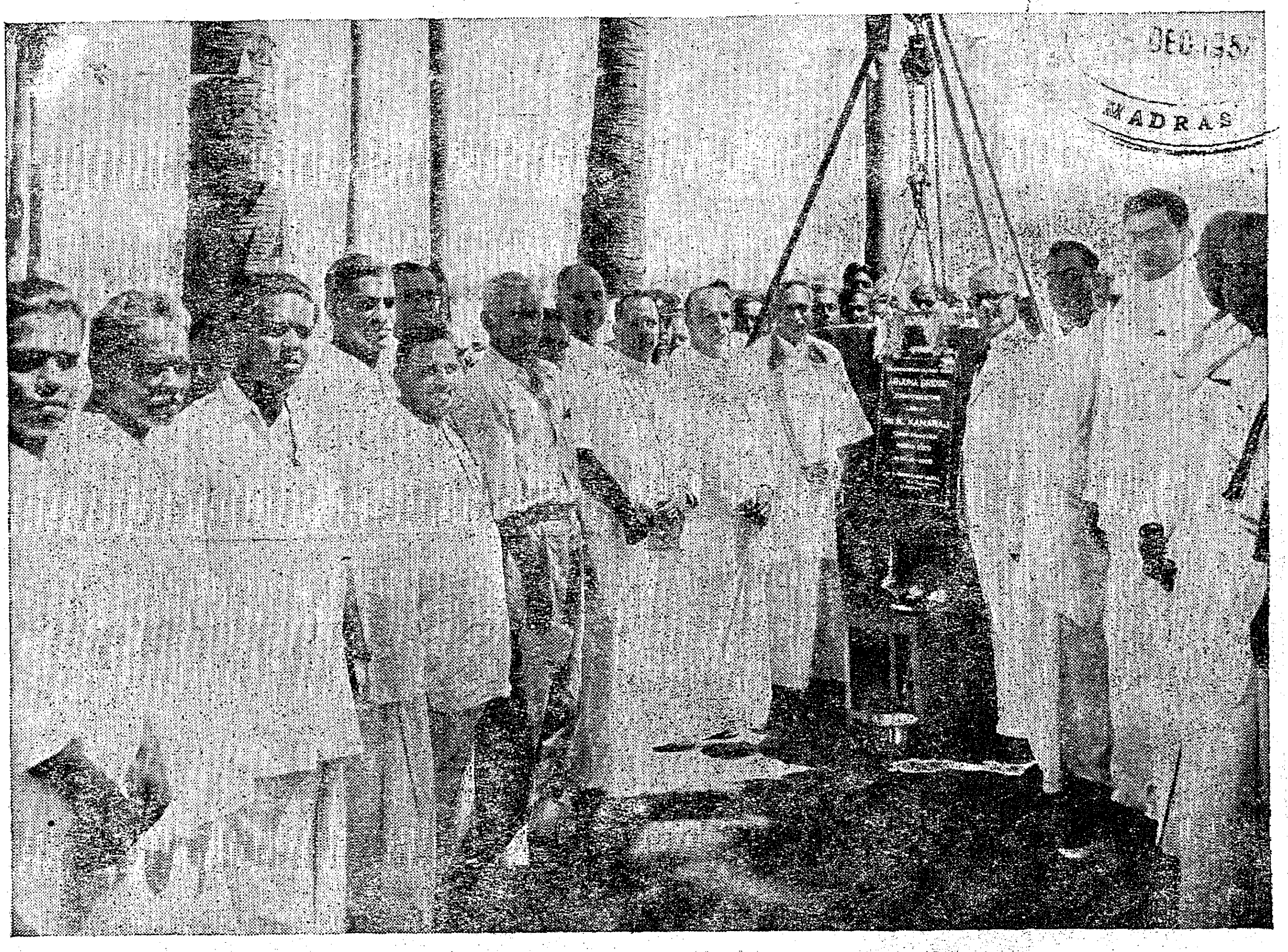


The foundation stone for the Arjuna Bridge, Ramanathapuram district, was laid by Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister

If the Second Five-Year Plan is implemented on the scale contemplated, it is expected that the national income will rise by 5 per cent every year in the next five years and that employment will be made available at least for those that come newly into the labour force in these years.

Use of Manpower

Thus, in our conditions, the size of the plan that we undertake is a matter not so much of choice as of necessity. The effort which the country is called upon to make cannot, therefore, be a matter of choice or convenience. When we make nice calculations of financial resources and of how much we can afford to do, we may sometimes overlook the magnitude of the problems we have to solve and of how much we can afford to leave undone. Equally, we may also overlook the extent of the real resources which we can employ. By far the most important of these is our manpower. To use the manpower of the country in a constructive way and build up productive aspects is an essential aspect of economic development in all countries, more so, in a country like ours where there is an enormous reservoir of unutilised manpower. The key to success in National Extension and Community Projects lies in developing the strength of village organisations and to enable the millions of people to discover how much they can assist in building national assets like irrigation works, roads, forests, plantations, etc., by contributing labour and by how they can add to the amenities of life—education, health, etc., by their own efforts.

The success of democratic development is to be judged as much by the manner in which the values of freedom are brought into harmony with the values of economic progress, as by the rate of increase in national income and national wealth. In a truly democratic plan based on a socialistic pattern of society all of us have to participate not only through the work we undertake in our respective occupations and as citizens, but also in the measure in which we save for national development. If 90 million families were to save on an average one anna more every day, that would add in a year, about Rs. 200 crores to our national savings and 1,000 crores over the period of the Second Plan. This shows how even small efforts widely spread can make an immense contribution to the rate at which our national economy develops.

The Second Plan which will be before the country in draft a few weeks hence is not, therefore, a mere blueprint for the next five years. No doubt it will contain important projects to be undertaken; but its real purpose is to bring together the efforts and energies of all of us to a common objective the elimination of unemployment, the raising of standards of living, the reduction of disparities in wealth and income and the largest possible increase in the national income. We should consider it a high privilage that each one of us, whatever his position, can play a part in this most exciting adventure.

Facts and figures

The Sindri Fertilizer Factory produced 154,121 tons of ammonium sulphate during the first six months of 1955. This was 29,496 tons more than the production during the same period last year.

The production of sewing machines during the first quarter of 1955 was put at 21,519. This recorded an appreciable increase over the production of 19,152 machines in the previous quarter.

India has procured 49 semi-diesel engines from Sweden, costing approximately rupees five lakhs, for the mechanisation of fishing craft.

Thirty-two maternity and child welfare centres were opened in rural areas during 1954.

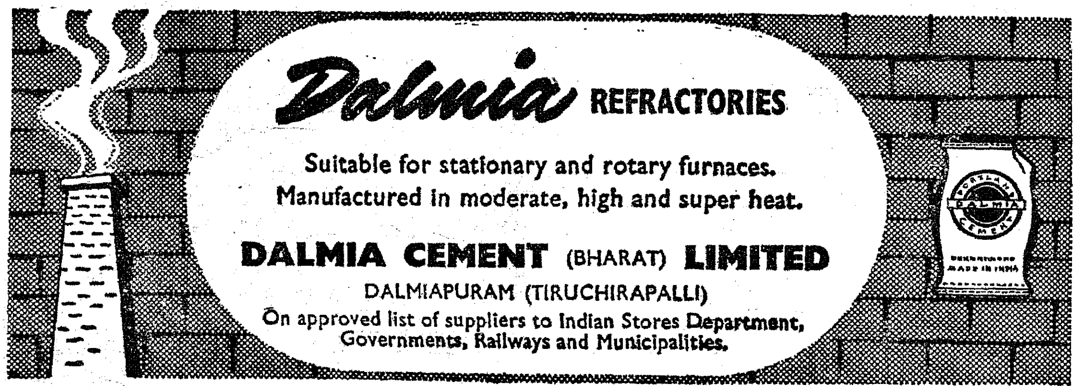
The estimated annual production of quinine in India is 140,000 lb.

The per capita consumption of sugar, gur and khandsari for the 1954–55 season (November-October) is estimated at 27·58 lb.

During April and May this year, 1,769 goods wagons, 58 passenger coaches and 28 locomotives were manufactured in India.

The total amount realized from exports of Indian tea was Rs. 131·28 crores in 1954 as against Rs. 103 crores in 1953 and Rs. 80·9 crores in 1952.

India's bicycle manufacture has rapidly increased since independence. As against a production of 48,827 bicycles in 1947 the production in 1954 is estimated at 350,000 bicycles.



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DEC 1955

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM, Minister for Agriculture and Industries and Labour

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme is now in operation practically in every important industrial town in the country, viz., Delhi, Kanpur, seven places in Punjab, Nagpur, Bombay, Coimbatore, four places in Madhya Bharat, Hyderabad, Calcutta city and Howrah District, and seven places in Andhra State and has so far covered about one million workers. The scheme was brought into force in this State in January last in Coimbatore and some of its suburbs covering 100 factories and 40,000 employees working therein. The working of the Scheme for the last ten months in Coimbatore has encouraged our Government to extend it further to the factories situated in the City of Madras and its suburbs. The success of the Scheme in Coimbatore is due mainly to the co-operation we received from the employees and their trade unions and leaders. The employers too, I am very glad to say, have extended their whole-hearted co-operation. The medical profession have contributed considerably in making the Scheme a success. The Cash Benefit period in Coimbatore has also started last month and the workers have begun receiving the cash, sickness and maternity benefits also.

Medical relief under the Scheme

In implementing the Scheme in Madras City and its suburbs it was our intention to build a hospital with 100 beds and, as far as possible, to have the State Insurance dispensaries situated in our own buildings. But this seemed to involve considerable delay and in view of the pressing demand from both the employers and employees, we could not afford to wait till our own premises were ready. It was, therefore, decided that we might set up a separate hospital for the employees in a rented building with about 60 beds and in addition as a temporary measure, reserve some beds for maternity and T.B. cases in some of the existing hospitals. The dispensaries have also been opened in all the major important localities with large workers' residential concentrations. We have set up full-time dispensaries and arrangements have also been made for utilising the dispensaries maintained by one of the leading employers. Where it is not possible to set up a full-time dispensary, a mobile van will also be provided in order that the medical aid might reach the employees residing in out-lying villages. In places where there are no appreciable concentration of workers, like Tambaram, Ambattur and Red Hills area, arrangements with private doctors have also been made. Every effort has thus been made to see that medical facilities are available near the residence of the workers as far as possible. If, on the basis of actual experience, it is considered necessary to set up any more dispensary in any area, steps will be taken by the Medical Department of this State in that direction. Special lists have been appointed for giving expert treatment to workers whenever required. Facilities for pathological tests and examinations, like X-rays, blood-tests, etc., would also be provided. The medical service will include both in-door and out-door treatments, free supply of all drugs and medicines, home visits by the doctors whenever necessary, free ambulance and laboratory services and free certification. In addition to these, for female employees, ante-natal and post-natal medical care will also be provided.

Cash benefits

For providing cash benefits to employees, the Corporation has opened four local offices at Tiruvottiyur, George Town, Perambur and Mou

U.N. DAY—Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor, looking at some of the photographs exhibited on the occasion

Road and one Pay Office at Chromepet. These offices have been set up for receiving the report of employment injuries from the employees in each area in order that the benefits on account of temporary disablement or permanent disablement or dependant's benefit night be paid to the employees and serious cases might be investigated. Payment of sickness and maternity benefits will also be attended to by these Local Offices. The employees, if they are entitled to these benefits, can receive the same from these offices either by presenting their claim personally or through their representatives. Provision also exists for making payments by Money Orders whenever required. The exact locations of the Local Offices, State Insurance dispensaries and the hospital have been indicated in the pamphlets which have been disributed to you all this evening.

The benefits that are available under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme at present are : Free medical aid to the employees, periodical pensions in case of temporary and permenent disablement arising out of employment injuries and, in case of death as a result of employment injury, dependants' benefit in the form of pensions, sickness benefit for 56 days in a year at about half the rate of earnings and then maternity benefit at the rate of half the earnings or 12 annas a day, whichever is higher for women employees for a period of 12 weeks. All these medical aid, disablement and dependants' benefits will be available right from the day of the implementation of the Scheme, while the Sickness benefit and the Materinity benefits are dependant on some contributory conditions and will be available only about 9 months after the first benefit period has started. The Corporation is actively considering the extension of the medical benefits to the families of employees also, and I assure the employees that a decision on this question will be reached very shortly.

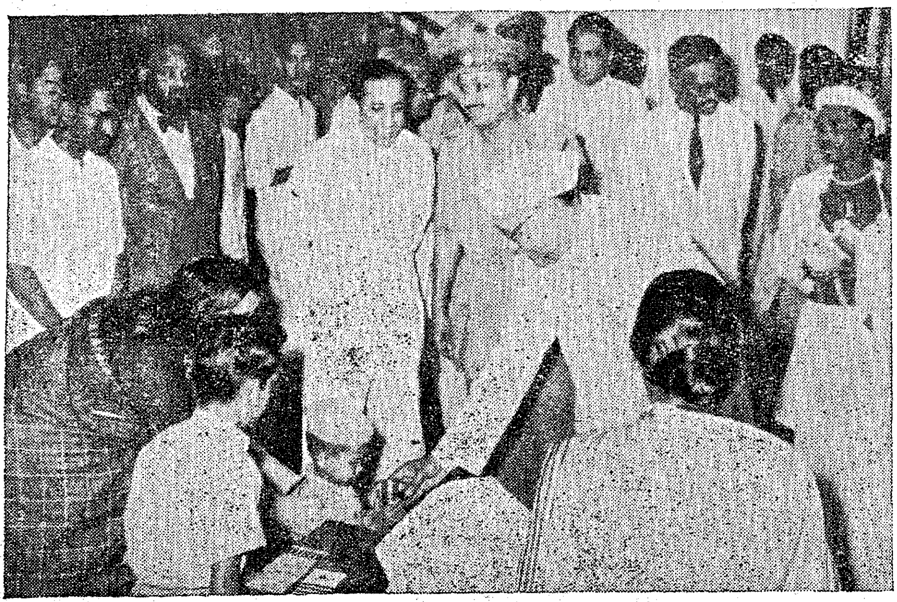
Regional Boards

The one special feature of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme is that representatives of the employers and the employees have been actively associated in the administration of the Scheme at all levels, starting right from the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Standing Committee and Medical Benefit Councils at the Centre, Regional Boards at the regional level, to the Local Committees in the localities where the Scheme is being implemented. Recently the Regional Boards have been delegated with some of the important administrative powers in order to ensure the efficient working of the Scheme. The intention is that all the benefits to employees should be made available to them promptly, whenever required, and adjustments in the various procedures could be made in the light of experience and upon the advice of the representatives of the employers and employees.

It has been the policy of the Government of India and all the State Governments to associate the representatives of employers and employees in all matters relating to industry in order that we might bring in what we may call full industrial democracy out of as co-operative effort and venture and not as an individual concern. It is time that we all realised the full implications of this Policy. The workers are now equal partners with the manaagement in the prosperity of any industry and therefore, must have a voice in its actual administration. Workers can no more be treated as tools or hirelings or mere wage-earners. Labour with technical knowledge is an important asset to the country and, therefore, has to find an appropriate place in all our plans and their execution. It is our aim to provide a living wage to each worker. Any industry which fails to provide a living wage to its employees has no right to function. The employers should regard themselves as the trustees of the industry and let them hold this trust well.

A l so-called "industrial strife" in this most vital sector of our country's economy must now come to an end and we should all sit together and devise methods to promote our industrial progress to the maximum extent possible, so that we could exploit all our resources and ensure better standard of living to everybody. Through strifes we all stand to lose. Through co-operation only we can achieve many things. "Let co-operation conquer" should be our new slogan. If we all co-operate and work with concerted efforts, our Nation will become strong and we will be able to carry the mission of peace, progress, prosperity and goodwill to the whole world. Implementation of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme is one more step in this direction and I hope with more and more Schemes like this our country would make rapid progress towards the attainment of a Socialist Pattern of Society which is our goal.

[*From the introductory speech on the occasion of the inauguration of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme on 14th November* 1955 *at Madras.*]



U.N. DAY—Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor, happily giving a cup of milk to a boy. Social Service organizations in the City had been grateful recipients of gifts of milk powder by UNICEF.

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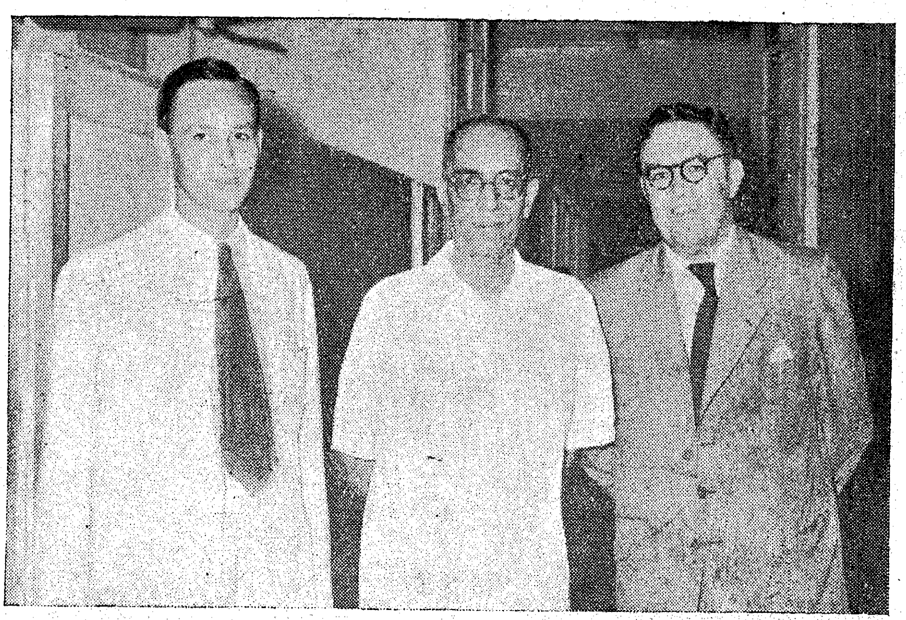
Food and Agriculture Organization

Sri P. G. KARUTHIRUMAN, B.SC., M.L.A., Member, F.A.O.

One of the most baffling problems which humanity has faced and is ven now facing is the problem of food production. And this in spite of the radical transfo mation brought about by the impact of science and technology! The Second World War brought forth in its t ain a multitude of problems which made the problem of feeding hungry millions all over the world even more difficult. The post-war problems in the world combined with political disharmony has effectively demonstrated that warding off the spectre of hunger and starvation cannot be attained by mere human ingenuity, for it involves varied and manifold factors like raising the standard of living of the people and effecting a balance between production and consumption. It is apparent that such a problem complicated in nature and global in its implications cannot be solved in any isolated fashion. The only successful basis on which the war against famine can be waged successfully is international co-operation. It is therefore significant that the Atlantic Charter that formed the basis of the formation of the U.N.O., should have mentioned food self-sufficiency as one of its objectives. With this aim in view, the F.A.O. came into existence as one of the branches of the United Nations on October 16th, 1945. There are about 70 members in this organization which has its headquarters at Rome. The Eastern branch of F.A.O. is located at Bangkok.

F.A.O.s' Service

Ever since its inception, the F.A.O. has been doing yeomen service in the cause of food production and bringing about a thorough reconstruction in the economics of the different nations of the world. The F.A.O. concerns itself not only with increase in food production but also has taken upon itself the task of raising the s andard of living of the nations, increasing the nutritive value of foodstuffs, development of forests, fisheries, sericulture, etc. Apart from devising ways and means for agricultural development it also concerns itself with the task of rural uplift in all its varied forms. Under the leadership of the present Director-General, Dr. K. Cardon, the F.A.O. has now laun hed a three-pronged attack. In the first place, it envisages regional consultation among member nations to ensure a certain measure of co-ordination in their plans, for the expansion of production. Secondly to demonstrate the possibilities of utilizing agricultural surpluses for special welfare distribution programmes, which aim at improving consumption standards, the F.A.O. has undertaken special surveys like those in Egypt and Spain. Thirdly the F.A.O. early this year, carried out a special study in India to demonstrate the possibilities of using agricultural surpluses to finance economic development in under-developed countries. The F.A.O. recognizes that the best way of balancing production and consumption is to expand consumption instead of restricting production, which in turn can be done by increasing the purchasing power of the poorer people, through economic development. To the realization of this end, the F.A.O. has now addressed itself. India is a member of the F.A.O. The Government of India has appointed a Committee of 13 members from all over India, who meet twice a year to discuss food problems and to make suggestions and recommendations to the Government. It also sends reports on economic development in India to the F.A.O.



Mr. Peter Heydon, Australian High Commissioner in India (right), with Sri W. R. S. Satthianadhan, Chief Secretary. Photo taken when the High Commissioner called at the Secretariat during his recent visit to the City.

Work in India

The work done by F.A.O. in India has been great and beneficial. The F.A.O. sends its experts to find out the best manure for the different soils and devise means for safeguarding plants from being infected with diseases. The F.A.O. also discusses the ways through which the Indian agricultural industry can be made to run in a profitable manner. The great interest shown by the F.A.O. in India is evident by its sympathetic attitude towards the country's Five-Year Plan, a report appraising which has been sent to the F.A.O. by its branch in India.

It is as much significant as it is heartening to find that F.A.O. is keenly conscious of the numerous economic problems affecting the under-developed countries of the world. It is here that the problems of tackling food production and raising the standard of living become acute and urgent. It is not strange that the economists and Statesmen of the under-developed countries are constantly bedevilled by the problem of increasing food production and at the same time raise the standard of living. The Eastern branch of F.A.O. located at Bangkok has contributed in a good measure towards the solution of these problems in these regions, through its expert committee. It has done great service in the fields of cattle welfare, milk supply, providing veterinary facilities and effecting improvements in deep-sea fishing. The F.A.O., by issuing pamphlets on the various aspects of the problems, has helped the people to keep themselves abreast with the current developments in the different fields. It has also done a good deal in popularizing the Japanese method of rice cultivation and it is now being successfully adopted in the different parts of India.

Fight Against Poverty

To point out the significant contribution that the F.A.O. has made in fighting world poverty is not to belittle the problems that it faces today. The effort that it has made has indeed been magnificent. But there can be no settled and categorical solution for a problem which involves factors of such a complex nature that challenge human ingenuity at every stage of the process. It is an international problem and has to be dealt with only in that way. To find an effective solution for the riddle of poverty amidst plenty would indeed puzzle the best of minds and hence nobody can say that even the F.A.O. with its brilliant part would give an effective solution for this problem. But this much can be said —thanks to the work done by F.A.O. food production has gone up by a fifth all over the world.

Members of the Rumanian Trade Delegation who visited the City called on the Chief Minister Sri K. Kamaraj at the Secretariat

Do You Know That—

1. Of the three steel plants in the public sector, the first one is situated at Rourkela in Orissa. This is being developed by the Hindustan Steel Company, a predominantly Government-owned concern, working in collaboration with a German Combine. It will specialise only in flat products like plates and sheets, and is expected to come into production in 1959.

2. The second plant will be put up at Bhillai in Madhya Pradesh. It will be designed and supplied by the Soviet Union and will not produce flat products but will concentrate on heavy products like rails and structurals. Production on commercial scale is scheduled to start sometime in 1959.

3. The third steel plant is proposed to be located at Durgapur in West Bengal. A British Steel Mission has recommended this plant which will produce one million tons of ingots to be converted mainly into medium and light sections and 300,000 tons of pig iron for sale. A group of steel interests in Britain has offered to act as the main contractors. The plant is expected to be completed within three years from the date of placing orders for the equipment.

4. Although world trade in cotton textiles declined by 9 per cent during the first half of 1955 as compared with the same period in 1954, India's exports dropped by 6·1 per cent only and she continued to hold the second place in the trade. Japan and United Kingdom lost by higher percentages in their exports.

5. The Community Projects Administration has drawn up a scheme under which village leaders selected from various States will be given practical training by sending them to other project areas to enable them to study the methods adopted there.

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MADRAS

The Place of Handicrafts

Sri J. M. LOBO PRABHU, I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Home Department

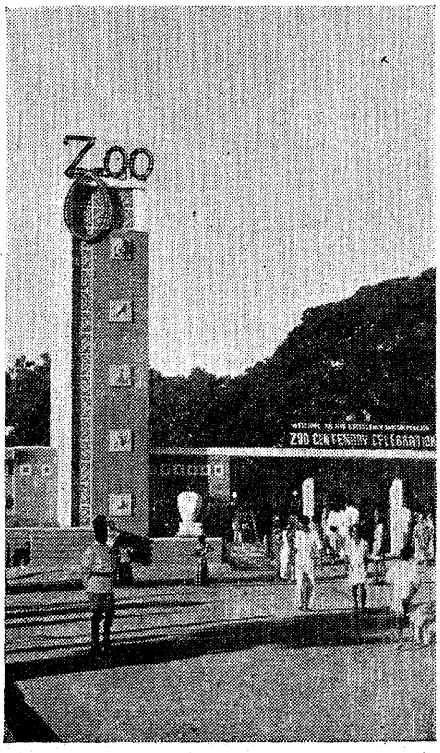
The All-India Handicraft Week, now being celebrated in Madras, should make us look backwards and forwards. The spell which India exercised on the world, through the ages, was because of her contributions first to the thoughts of men and second to their crafts. Herodotus, Pliny knew India because of the exquisite wares, which trickled by caravan routes to Europe. Venice in the fourteenth, Lisbon in the sixteenth, and London and Amsterdam in eighteenth century became outstanding cities because of the Golden East, they held in trade. Yet little remains now of the handicrafts which once gave India its position and pride. Except in the temples and mosques, there is no evidence of the manual skill, which gave concrete form to the rapturous spirit of our people. In the age of money and machine, we have forgotten the artisan, who was the origin of both.

Place in Civilisation.

The place of the craftsmen in civilisation of the world deserves to be remembered. Even in 280 B.C., a Greek writer said of the craftsmen: "They maintain the fabric of the world; in their handiwork is their prayer." Centuries later, Chesterton wrote: "Look here our dizziest spires are saying what the hands of men did in the sky. How high the hands of men could go." The instinct for self-expression is in all of us.

In the past, it was not overwhelmed by inequalities which money and machines have created. Hands were matched with hands in the ceaseless course of giving shape to better things so that men went to fairs and markets, in the spirit of discovery.

In the Exhibition on Mount Road, something of this atmosphere has been captured. In the numerous stalls, the craftsmen may be seen rendering their



Zoo Centenary—Memorial Tower erected on the occasion

dreams in brass and bronze, in stone and shell, in pith, paper, silk, glass, reeds and countless other materials. Their aim is the same, to transmute their concepts into forms pleasing to them and to others. The results take both the eye and the heart, because of the consistent note of beauty.

The Exhibition is not an end in itself. It is part of the programme of the Government of India to restore handicrafts to the place they once held in the country. Even after it is closed, the Exhibition will continue in the neighbouring Emporium, which is as exciting as the Cave of Ali Baba. Both Exhibition and Emporium should teach us how with a little money, we can acquire objects that can brighten our homes, on one hand, and remove the depression in the homes of the artisans throughout the country, on the other. There is a thought here which must not be missed; that both buyer and producer are blessed, in a coinage useful to both, the first with beauty, he himself cannot shape, the second with money he cannot otherwise make. In buying an object of art, there is a transfer of values which are personal, the possessor and producer becoming bound to each other by a token, important to both.

What I saw in the villages.

Though I was Secretary to Government for the subject, I never became conscious of cottage industries, until I went back, to the villages, as Collector. What I did not see, explained what I saw. From the green fields, the hills with waves of young trees, the sea with its ever new waves, the village habitation looks a heap of disorder and rubbish. While nature has the garment of beauty, the village has the rags of a beggar. The huts, the roads are as unkempt like the people, as if they were some runaway slaves of the lords of the land, who lived far away, in the skies, in the past, perhaps in the future. I found no touches of beauty except perhaps when newly cut hay rose in golden mounds above the mouldering earth of the village.

I searched for the secret of this drabness and dirt. I went back to the past and reconstructed the villages from such fragments as the temples of the Gods, the songs of the people, the delicate gait of the women, the innate courtesy of the men. These had survived while the fabric of daily life had vanished. The men worked in the fields as they did before, but they no longer worked in the village. They took everything from the earth, but they gave very little back to it.

They had lost the use of their hands, their heads and hearts. They worked that they may live, and they lived that they may eat. Except that the heritage of custom and the regimen of law was on them, their existence differed little from that of the animate creation round them.

Decay of Handicrafts.

Whatever reasons economists may give for the atrophy of life in the village, none is more deep or more wide than the decay of handicratfs. In the past, not only did handicrafts employ a good part of the population, but they set men to express and excel themselves. Life was full of the spirit of constant discovery and competitive achievement. In every village, different craftsmen toiled night and day that their wares had new beauty or utility. Their attitude determined the general attitude. Psychology of life derives from the psychology of work. If men pour their souls in what they produce, they also wish to see the soul in what they use. The craftsmen supplied the impulse to develop human capacities to perfection. There was no complacency. In the fields and in the houses, only the best was accepted. A whole line of foreign visitors have testified to the throbbing life in village and town, which accounted for the legend of the Golden Hind.

What destroyed the handicrafts destroyed the purposive spirit of the people. The wares and arts of the country, which lured foreigners, also introduced invasions and wars. Not only was the country looted, but peace and security departed making men indifferent to their capacities and callings, and utlimately imposing a parade of poverty and ugliness as the best defence against the strong and rapacious. The virility and variety of the Vedic age was replaced by a retreat from life, which was euphemistically called simple living. A prince here and there could patronise artists and flaunt his possessions, but the common people found their security in rags and hovels. The unemployed craftsmen, dwindled in numbers and fighting for existence lost the spirit of enterprise. In a defensive attitude, they made secrets of their knowledge, and ultimately consolidated themselves in professional castes.

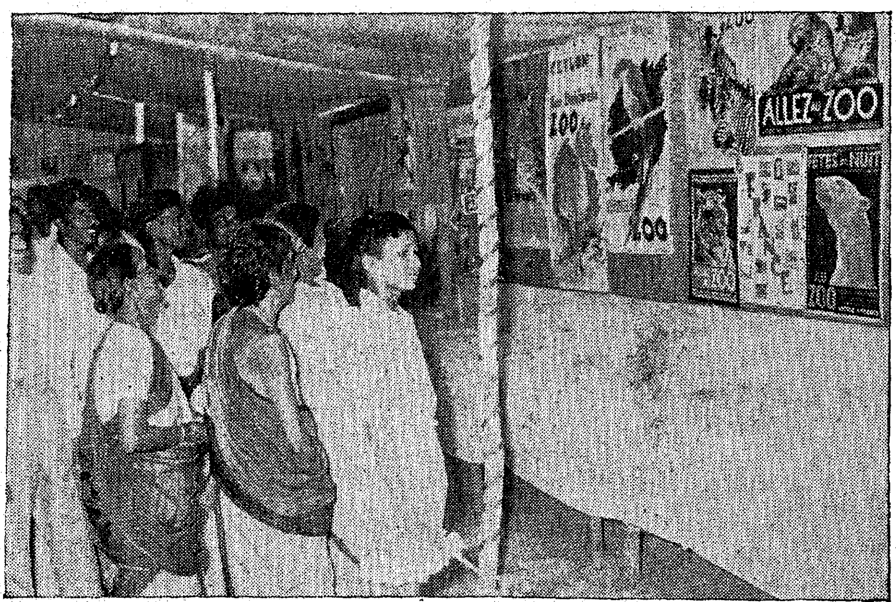
Machines and Money.

The nineteenth century completed the annihilation of handicrafts by two new factors, machines and money. No doubt machines had the qualities of precision and speed. On what they produced, they could beat the craftsmen by cheapness, standardization, and even finish. If they lacked range in production, they possessed volume. The craftsman, on his part, did not meet the challenge by offering items, which the machines could not duplicate. On the other hand, he became imitative, so that all the disadvantages of the competition became effective against him. This loss of confidence was the fatal stroke on the enfeebled structure of village industries. In other countries, cottage industries survived because they relied on their quality, and took advantage of machines in everything except the basic processes of personalised production. Donegal tweeds, Venetian glass sell more than ever before because science has enabled that they are produced, packed and distributed under conditions equal to any item produced by machines. Our industries, on the other hand, became more isolated from the economy introduced by the industrial revolution, losing not only their distant markets, but also their home markets which science enabled factory production to invade.

Money was destructive of handicrafts for at least two reasons. First the factories commanded it, in a measure impossible for the craftsman. Both for production and distribution, cash and credit were available to manufacturers. The craftsmen on the other hand, who depended for their capital on a quick turnover found that dwindling sales deprived them even of the money required for buying their raw materials. Money was destructive of handicrafts also because it was mostly in the hands of new consuming classes, who had little sense of values. At the same time, old patrons, the privileged classes, with the sense of inherited values, had less and less to spend. Even in the villages, the advent of money ended the system of barter which had assured before some exchange of wares. That the money available in the villages was inconsiderable being barely equal to necessities practically closed that market.

Converting Luxuries into necessities.

The question may be raised if expenditure on items which are not necessities, is socially desirable. The answer is first that civilisation is a process of converting luxuries into necessities, so that the human spirit is cushioned against hardships and can reach for new values. The difference between the thoughts of the caveman and eighteenth century philosopher is that the latter knew comfort for the body and could look at new horizons



Zoo Centenary—Enthusiastic visitors at the photo exhibition

(*Continued on page* 15.)

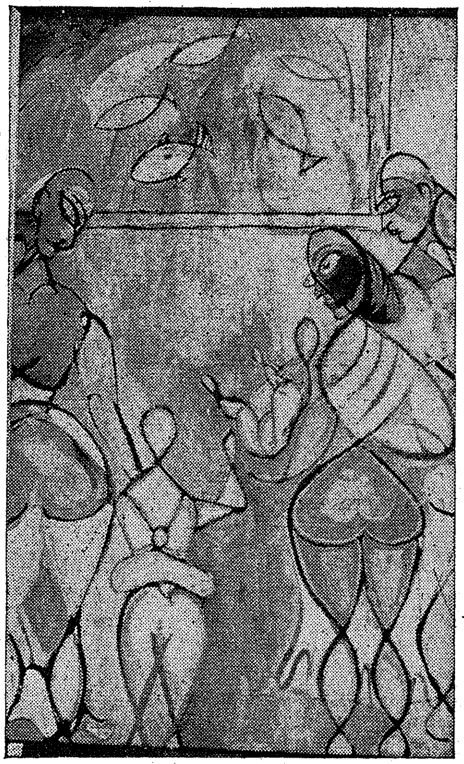
DEC 1955 MADRAS

Progressive Painters' Exhibition

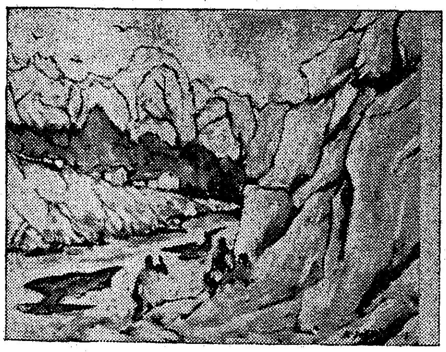
There are certain manifestations which proclaim the soundness of the health of a nation. Where human minds are free, those minds gradually become creative. Creative minds have a way of flourishing in varied forms and in various directions—literature, music, painting, sculpture, in short all those that bring about "selfless joys that elevate the spirit and taste of the joy of living." Huge chimneys belching smoke, or arrays of 16 inch guns by themselves do not proclaim the health and soundness of a nation. Guns without music halls, without art galleries, without songs, dances and drama would make the minds so captive that humanity would revert to those primitive days—"grab and eat, grab and enjoy".

Sri K. C. S. Pannikker put it in other words: "It is truly the arts that are the crowning glory of a culture and even the civilization the world is aiming at. You need pictures, you need songs, you need the dance and you need a few more of these truly selfless joys to elevate your spirit and taste of the joy of living".

These thoughts sprang to mind when the paintings exhibited at the Twelfth Annual Exhibition of the Progressive Painters' Association began to take hold of you, feasting the eyes and stimulating the minds. The Exhibition



S. Dhanapal—"At the Aquarium"



K. P. Ellappan—"Landscape"

was opened at the beautiful hall of the School of Arts and Crafts by Sri Devi Prasad Roy Choudhuri, Principal of the School of Arts and Crafts in the unavoidable absence of Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor. Something is really happening in the art world of Madras. That is evident to one who has visited at least a few of the exhibitions arranged under the auspices of the Progressive Painters' Association and by the senior students of the School of Arts and Crafts over the years.

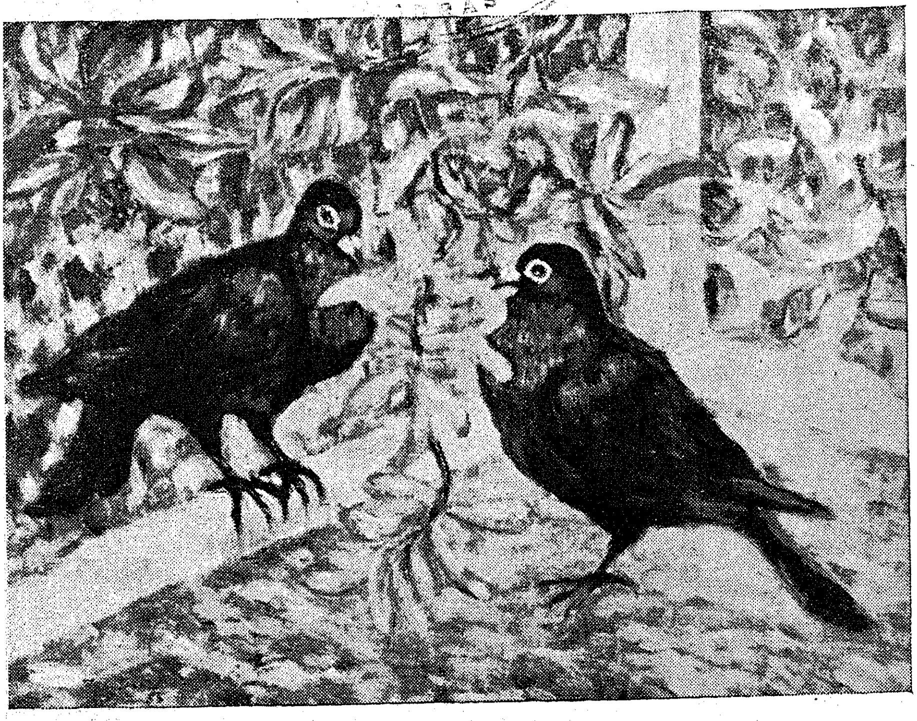
Said Mr. Paniker in his welcome address: "Madras, I have often felt, stands on the threshold of a new era in painting just as the rest of our large country. Our younger painters ar slowly learning to free themselves fron thoughts which are not helpful. The are keeping in close contact with worl trends in art and are at the same tim being naturally drawn to their ow rich and varied tradition for a fulle expression of their inner selves. Peopl in Madras will be happy to know tha the Government of India during thei award of scholarships to young artist this year placed three young artists o the Madras School absolutely at the to as first in rank and equal in merit. T those of us who have tended to fee that the best in art can only be fro elsewhere, this little bit of news shoul be encouraging."

Now a word about the paintings an sculptures. Mr. Edgar Albin, Professo of Fine Arts, Arkanaas University o America, was right when he said tha there was a dynamic realisation of th power of colour in the Modern Ar Movement in India particularly in th Art of the South. There is an arra of colourful work in oils, water colou and tempera.

The oil medium seems to assert itsel because of its apparent suitability fo progressive experimentation.

The present exhibition marks a definite advancement in the concept o creative art compared to previou

R. Krishna Rao—"Village Road"



Henry Daniel—" Pigeons "

xhibitions of the Association. A few ransparent water colours exhibited are f high standard comparable to the est anywhere·

Anthony Doss's "*Tiruttani*", urendranath's "*Kashmir Study*" and 'ichai Raj's "*After the rain*" are ypical examples.

The tempera medium in landscape as been well exploited by ri V. D. Govindaraj and Shri Shanti hah.

Sri A. P. Santhanaraj's vigorous ortraeture can be seen at its best in *Miss Vasantha Balaji*" and *Portrait of Mrs. Bloncuist*".

Muthuswamy's monochrome sketch *Portrait*", Krishna Rao's "*Head udy in Charcoal*" and Ramamurthy's *Figure Study*". deserve special ention. Composition in the oil colour edium, such as Sri K. C. S. Panikar's *Tala Bearers*" and P. K. Prabhkar's *Infant*" are both Indian and orldwide contemporary.

Figure compositions in tempera with very Indian and modern flavour are rovided in Sri Dhanapal's *Aquariam*" and Sri P. L. N. Murthy's "*Ram Kishore*". Sri Dhanapal is also represented ably by his portrait of E. G. Rey and a Terracotta "*Dance of Shiva*".

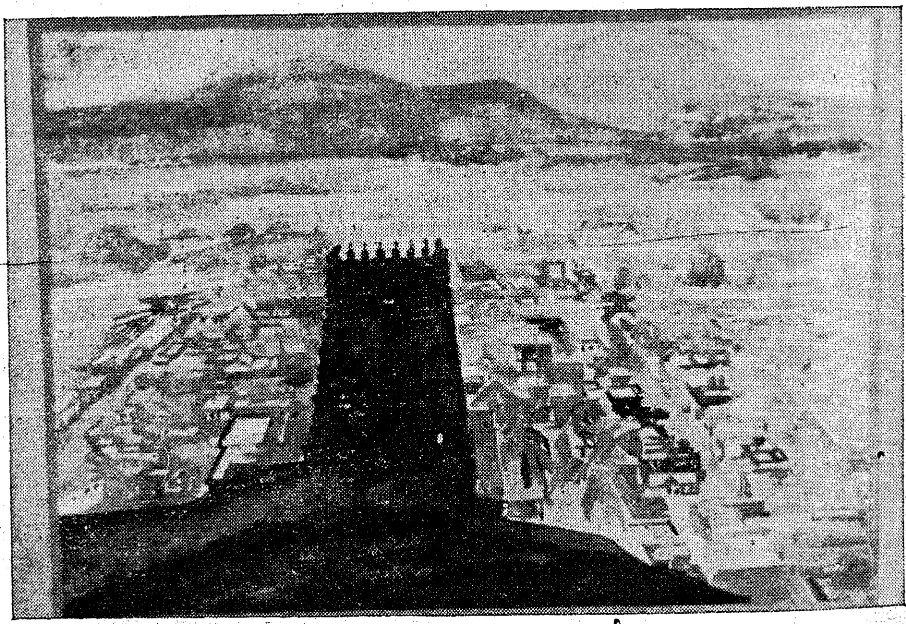
Shri H. V. Ramgopal has a beautiful colour sketch in oils on view titled "*The Circus*", Sri R. Krishna Rao's "*Pachiappa's corner*", Shri Victor's "*Cutting the Grass*" are examples of work in fluid water colours. The notable among the other painters are Ellappan and Muthuswamy. The former's landscapes are naive and delightful. A. C. Mammen and Joseph are also young painters who are making headway. Shri Mammen's "*Huts under the Trees*" and Joseph's "*At the Pond*" show a sensitive use of colour.

"*Kathakali*" by Sri K. M. V. Nambudri is another pleasing work. The artist has successfully captured the subtle nuances of expression so characteristic of Kathakali poses.

There are a few examples of Commercial Art also. Notable among them are Shri Oommen's show cards, Moulana Jan's "*Cover Designs*" and Narayanan's "*Book Cover*".

A few more words have to be added. Regarding encouragement to the Artists and the role of the Government and public bodies in this connection, Sri R. Krishna Rao, Honorary Secretary of the Association, had something to say which deserves consideration.

Said Mr. Krishna Rao: "The main source of encouragement to the artist will be purchase of his paintings. This can be done by the State through the



R. Krishna Rao—" Aerial view of Tiruparamkunram "

consultation of an Artist Council to be set up by the State. A portion in the Annual State Budget may be set apart for this. At present the State spends a good amount on erection of buildings for educational and public purposes. The municipal councils do similar works. A fair percentage is allocated to practising architects to design and supervise the constructions. We suggest that an one to two per cent of the total expenditure may be allocated to the Artists' Fund for erection of mural, sculpture, etc., Public institutions, insurance companies, factory owners, planters, etc., are to be convinced that it is vital that they earmark a portion of their total budget in the year for artists' work. The Government of India have already started in this direction.

"Further a fair rebate may be allowed to all tax-payers in the Sales Tax and Income-tax departments who have spent a portion of their receipts on giving commissions to artist, by way of purchase of his works or asking him to do a mural or sculpture.

"Compulsory legislation may be made so that the municipal councils, district boards, educational institutions and public bodies allocate works to the artists on these subjects, so that an art gallery will be started in each city as an added attraction, and the artist will be benefited thereby. The State will consult the Artist Council on all matters of art projects, like erecting a mural, sculpture, a portrait, etc.

"Lastly in all these matters the co-operation of the Press in giving due publicity to the artists' work is very important. The Press must consider his labours as essential.

"Finally the State should recognize the artists' status in the society. As I have said he is the real ambassador never to be forgotten. He must not be an unknown soldier in the struggle of mankind."

Of course to a great extent this is true. But one fundamental fact should never be forgotten. It will be forgotten only at the peril of true creative art. All true artists, true literary men, true thinkers are in a deep human sense, above all organizations, including the super organization, the state. The creative artists' mind is the forge for shaping civilisation. Let this long-term objective, the judgment of unborn generations, of history, be not forgotten.

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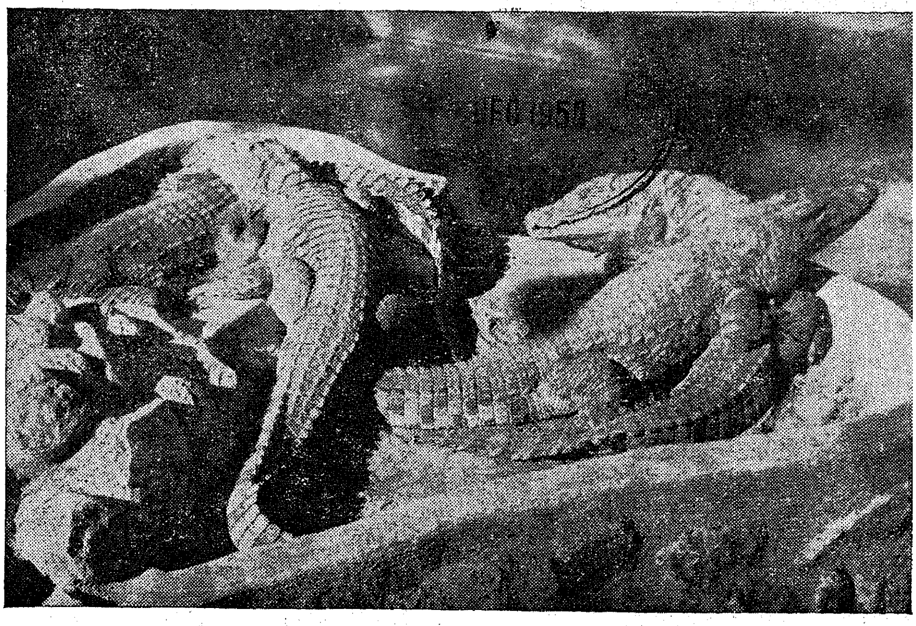


Zoo Centenary—Crocodiles

(Continued from page 12)

for the spirit. In the twentieth century, spiritual conquest is not the monopoly of the few, because reasonable standards of living enable masses to partake of the larger life of the mind. Secondly if consumption of luxury gratifies the rich, their production supports the poor. An austerity plan of only necessities would injure the poor more, because the employment of many would be gone. Economic evolution therefore is a continuous conversion of luxuries into necessities, so that there is full employment for the growing population accompanied by steady increase in standards of living.

In the circumstances, the revival of cottage industries, is first a matter of rediscovering old values, second of giving the craftsmen a new confidence in themselves, and third of making science and finance change to the position of freindly allies. The State is now aware that this should be done. The chain of Handicrafts Emporia are teaching people what lovely things human hands can produce. The departments of industries are striving to modernise designs and technique and fix standards and specifications. For creating new confidence, the craftsmen require the as surance of a fair and steady demand. Perhaps State purchase of articles at a declared price for specified standards, could introduce the confidence necessary to make the craftsmen render their best.

Handicrafts are important not only to the craftsmen, but to the villages and the country. At present, the economy of our villages is lopsided and impoverished, being completely dependent on what the earth can produce. As and when village economy becomes more diversified, the entire economy of the country will be enriched. Towns and cities, tradesmen and professional classes progress and culture have their roots in the larger population of the villages. Their efflorescence in towns depends on these roots being nourished, as they only can be, when village life is rich and varied. The craftsmen can not only bring back the spirit of enterprise to the village, but can convert the idle time of the people into new assets the country needs. Every man and women threrefore should think of handicrafts, as agents vital to build a new order, in our times, for our country.

[*Broadcast from the Madras Station of A.I.R. on 28th September* 1955. *By courtesy, A.I.R.*]

The Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine and Improved Vaccines for cattle Preservation

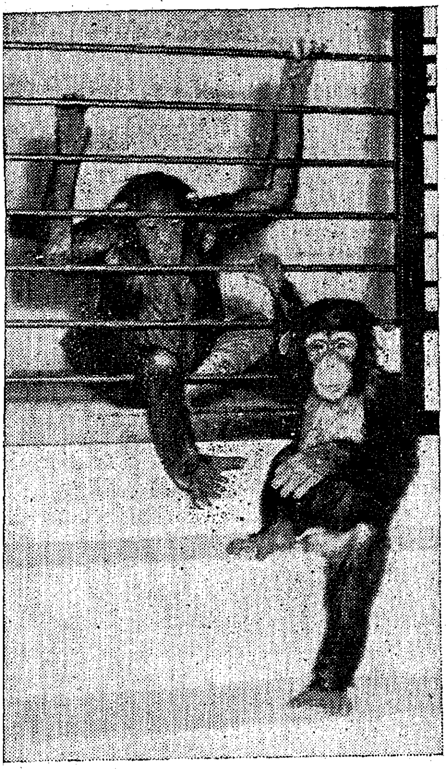
SRI V. R. RAJAGOPALAN, G.M.V.C. DIP. BACT. (Manchester), Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras.

There are any number of paradoxes in our Country. One is the simultaneous worship of the cow with its callous neglect. One can see famished cows eating paper in this country. But now thanks to the all embracing New Life Movement in our country, all that is changing. In this page you read about an Institute doing silent work, which will bring about a new deal to the dumb cattle of our State. Scientific rearing of cattle will bring about a perceptible change, particularly in the rural areas. It will have its effect on agriculture, the health of the people, and their general economic condition. It is time we turned our attention to the working of Institutes like these in our own country.

Cattle and other animals are subject to attack and death from a number of contagious and infectious diseases. They could be saved by the timely application of vaccines and sera. Some abscure diseases could also be detected by the application of certain extracts. The demand for these protective and diagnostic products collectively called "biological products" has steadily increased with the progressive awakening of the people to the realization of the potentialities of the timely application of these products.

The Origin of the Institute

All the biological products required for the control of the cattle epidemics in this State were used to be purchased from the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar. But prompt supplies of these products could not be obtained in required quantities in times of need and the distance and transport time reduced the life of fragile biological products to critically narrow margins. The Madras Government therefore decided to open an Institute of their own to ensure prompt supplies of biological products in adequate quantities. The Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine was therefore established in April 1932 within the precincts of the Madras Veterinary College and was then called the Madras Serum Institute.



Zoo Centenary—Monkeys

During the early stages due to limited resources, only Rinderpest vaccine and anti-Rinderpest Serum were manufactured at this Institute; this was because Rinderpest was killer-I causing heavy mortality among cattle and also because the vaccine was most fragile and best produced locally. It was thus possible to control outbreaks of Rinderpest promptly with the products manufactured here. Incidentally there was a great saving on what it would have cost had the vaccine been imported from elsewhere.

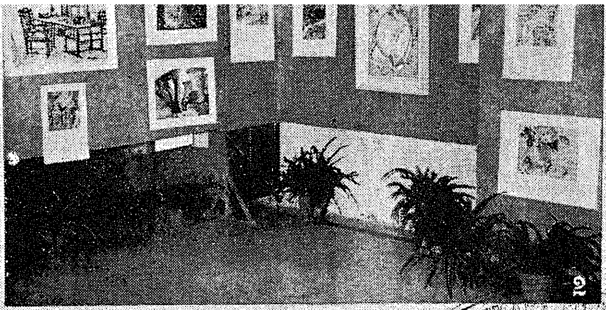
Having realized the economic advantage to this State in maintaining this Institute the Government were pleased to keep the Institute on a permanent basis and manufacture and supply of products for the control of other contagious diseases of livestock was subsequently taken up.

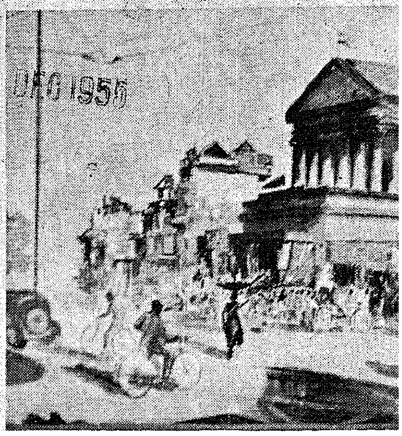
In 1942 due to war conditions the Institute was shifted to the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, where it functioned for six years till March 1948.

When the present buildings at Ranipet became available the Institute was shifted from Coimbatore. Since coming here the activities of the Institute have expanded and in addition to the manufacture of the various biological products required for the control of almost all the important contagious and infectious diseases of the livestock, research on some of the cattle diseases has also been undertaken.

A New Strain Evolved

Experimental study and production of some new biological products such as Lapinised Rinderpest Vaccine, Anti-Anthrax Serum, Anthrax Spore Vaccine and Brucella Abortus Vaccine and Antigens have been in progress at this Institute for some time past. As a result of these studies it has been possible to evolve a new strain of Lapinised Rinderpest Vaccine at this Institute. This has been tested on local breeds of cattle and buffaloes and has been found to be quite safe and potent. This has to be tested on foreign breeds and other breeds of cattle highly susceptible to Rinderpest

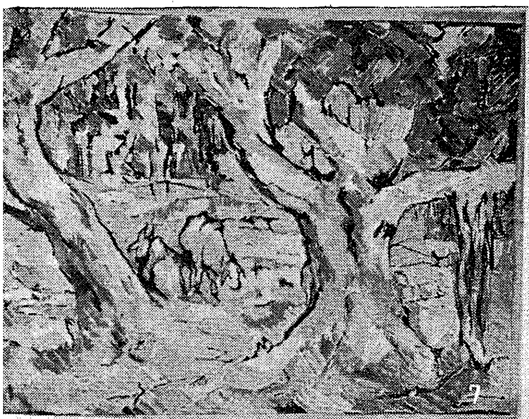


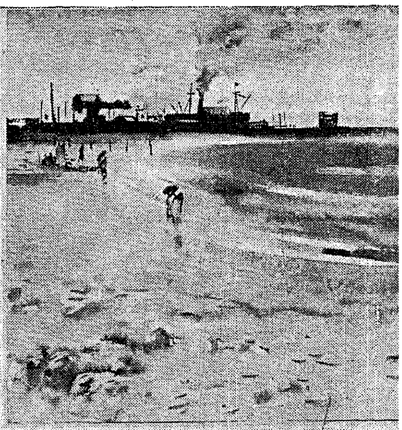
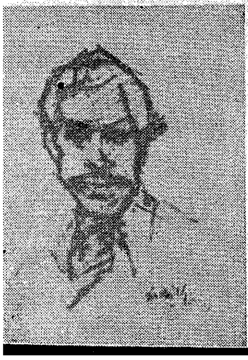


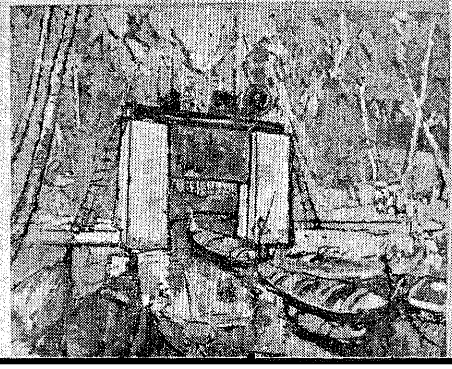
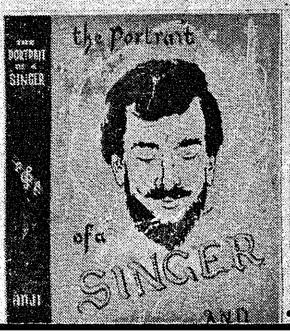
PROGRESSIVE PAINTERS' EXHIBITION

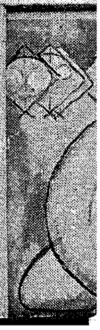
(1) K. C. S. Paniker—"Plantain Grove", (2) A general view of the exhibits, (3) K. M. V. Nambudiri—"At the Altar", (4) K. C. S. Paniker—"To Dust Returnest", (5) K. M. V. Nambudiri—"Kathakali"'

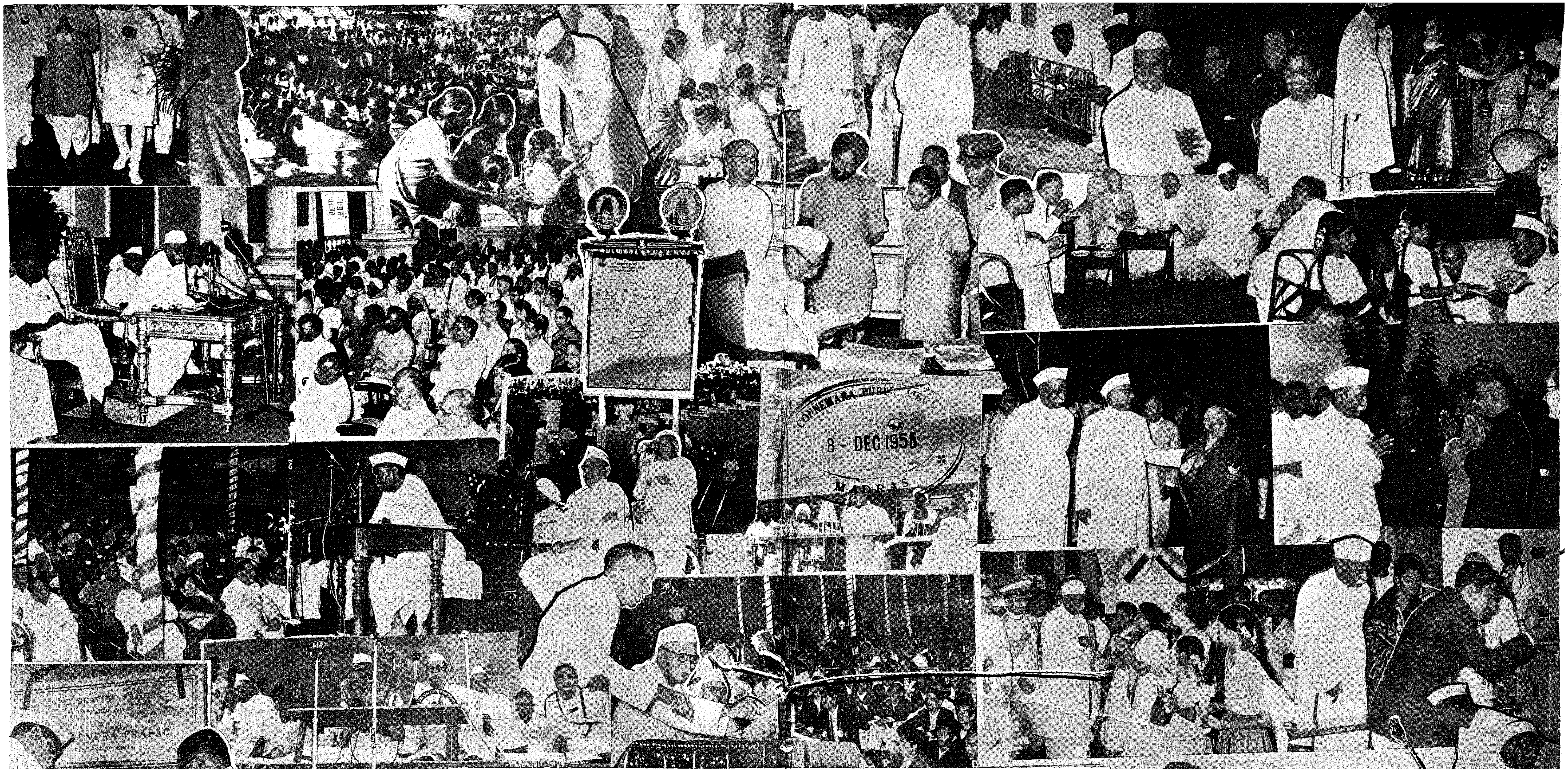
(6) R. Krishna Rao—" Pachai| Corner", (7) A. C. Mamm "Huts Under the Trees", S. Dhanapal—"Dance of (Terracota)", (9) C. J. An Doss—"Madras Harbour", Shanti Shah—"Head Study", T. J. Oommen—"Show Ca (12) K. C. S. Paniker—"Locl the Canal", (13) T. J. Oomm "Book Cover Design", S. Dhanapal—"Kite Mender"







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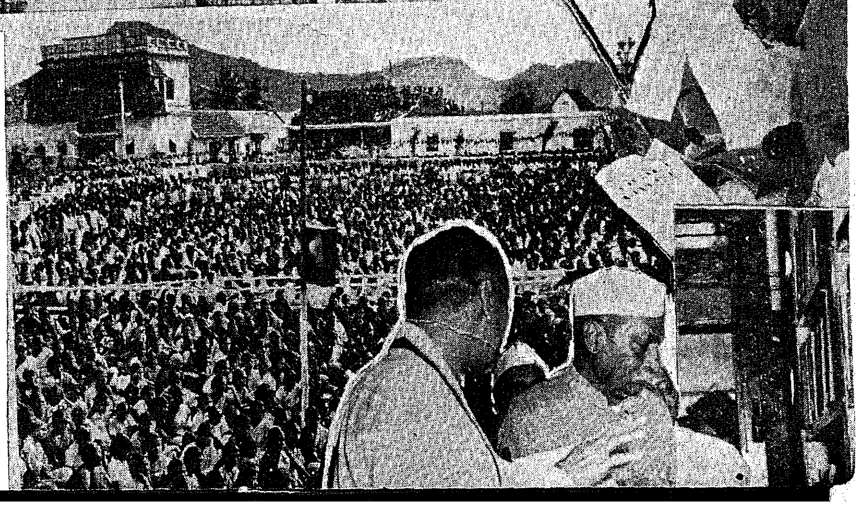
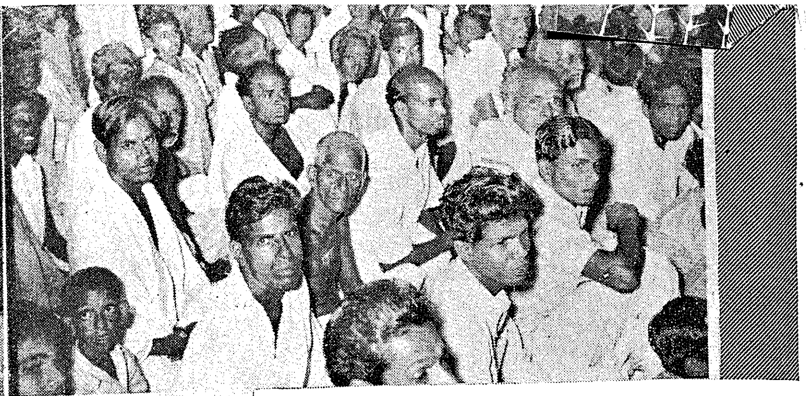
PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO OUR STATE

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, our revered President, visited our State recently. He fulfilled a number of engagements in the City and at Rajapalayam and Karaikudi in Ramanathapuram District. In the City, he inaugurated the Employees' State Insurance Scheme, laid the foundation stone of the Mechanical Filters at Kilpauk Water Works, visited the Thakar Bapa Vidyalaya, and participated in the Kambar Day Celebrations at Rajaji Hall. At Rajapalayam, he inaugurated the Gandhi Kalai Manram and at Karaikudi, he laid the foundation for the Alagappa Polytechnic. The President also addressed the people and met children at a Raj Bhavan Party. In this page you see the pictorial record.

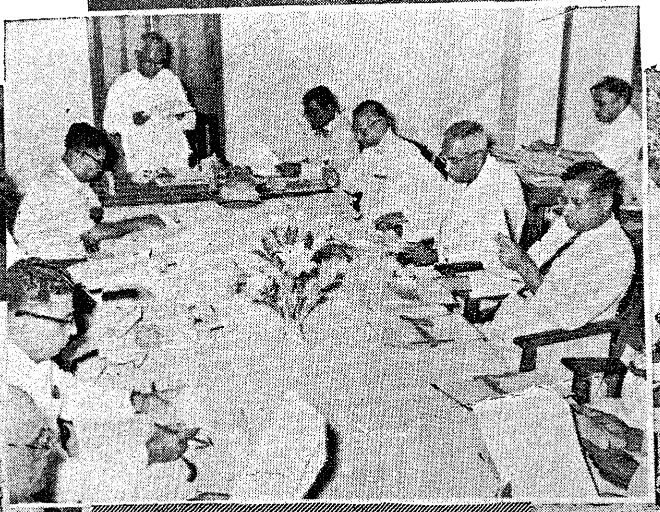


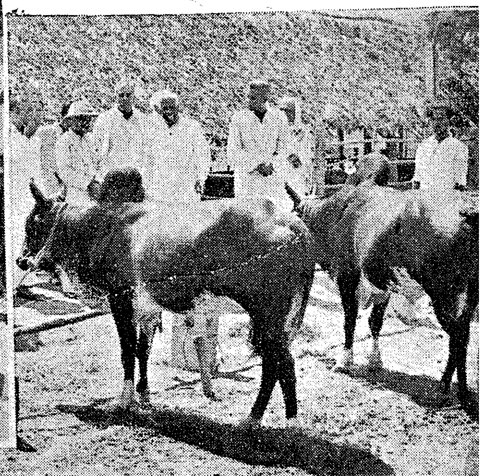


DEC 1955
MADRAS

SCENES OF NEW LIFE AT ORATHANAD AND THAMBIKOTTAI

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Agriculture, recently visited Orathanad and Thambikottai in Pattukkottai Agricultural Division of Tanjore District. He addressed public meetings, planted seedlings and inaugurated the exchange of seeds for grains for village seed farms. There was also a meeting of the State Livestock Board. The dances of the young show the joy of living slowly replacing gloom in our Country side.





after which it may be used for protecting cattle highly susceptible to Rinderpest. Anti-Anthrax Serum manufactured at this Institute is now being successfully used in the field for control of Anthrax in livestock. Anthrax Spore Vaccine and Brucella Abortus Vaccine and Antigens are now being manufactured and supplied to the staff on an experimental basis and these products have been used in the field with encouraging results.

Adjuvant vaccines for Haemorrhagic Septicaemia with different adjuvants like liquid paraffin and lanolin, Shell ondina oil and Alum have been manufactured and tested at this Institute and the results are encouraging.

Experiments to find out the efficacy of Sulphamezathine, I.C.I. 33-1/3 per cent solution in the treatment of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia in cattle have been conducted at this Institute and the drug has been found to be efficient in specific doses if the treatment is given sufficiently early before the disease becomes septicaemic.

An anaculture of Cl. Welchii is being prepared in this Institute and supplied to the staff for control of Enterotoxaemia in sheep. This vaccine is found to be very efficient and encouraging results about the same have been received from the field staff.

A vaccine for the control of Johne's disease in cattle is under production and awaits application on a large scale in the field.

F.A.O.'s Help

A Veterinary expert of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations was working at this Institute for more than a year giving necessary training to the members of the staff of this Institute in the manufacture of biological products in a freeze dried form. The Food and Agriculture Organization has also supplied this Institute with some modern equipments consisting of a Centrifugal Freeze Drying machine and other apparatus which are very useful and essential for manufacturing products in a freeze dried form for improving their efficiency and keeping qualities. With the help of these equipments, vaccines against Rinderpest, Ranikhet Disease, Sheep Pox and Fowl Pox are now being freeze-dried and stocked in deep freeze cabinets at 20°C and supplied to the field staff in powder form in vacuum sealed ampoules. The normal period of viability of these vaccines particularly that for Rinderpest and Ranikhet disease is very short, e.g., seven days for Rinderpest and two days for Ranikhet disease. Even to maintain this short life, special precaution had to be taken. The Ranikhet vaccine for instance had to be transported in ice by special messenger. But now through the new process the period of viability has been increased to over two years. The bulk has been reduced and they could be transported over long distance by ordinary post and at very much lesser cost.

Two new schemes for (1) improving the technique and method used in the manufacture of virus vaccines and (2) improving the Haemorrhagic Septicaemia and a mixed vaccine for Haemorrhagic Septicaemia and Black Quarter, partly financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have been sanctioned for being worked at this Institute.

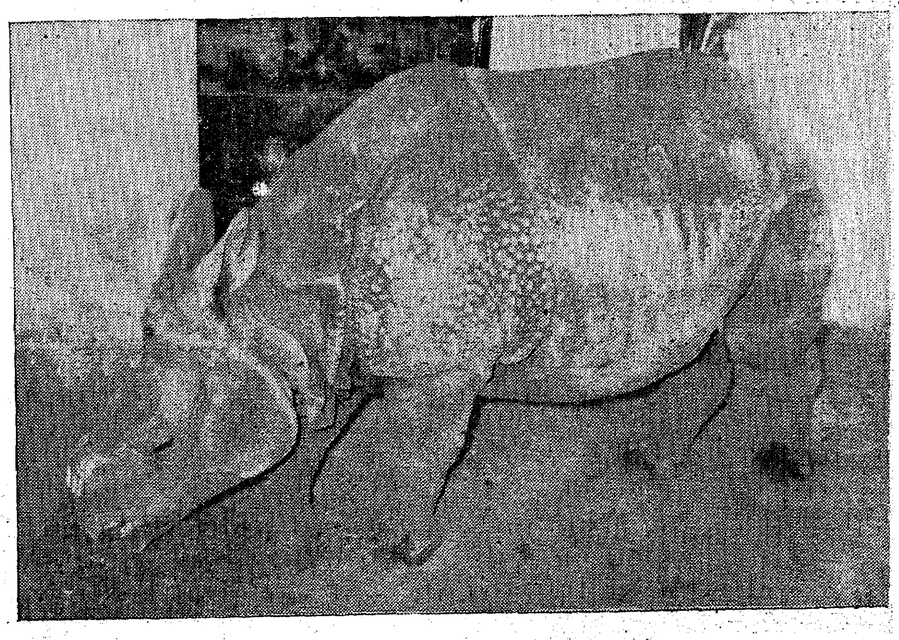
In addition to the supply of all the biological products required for the control of contagious and infectious diseases of livestock in the Andhra State, this Institute is supplying as and when possible products to Coorg, Travancore-Cochin, Kutch, Bombay and former French Indian Territories.

Rinderpest Controlled

Madras State has been free from Rinderpest for the last so many years and this is not a little due to the prompt and timely supply of the necessary biological products from this Institute. The Institute will be one of the laboratories which will contribute vaccine for the successful implementation of the All-India Plan for Rinderpest eradication.

Financially, the establishment of this Institute has proved to be a sound one as all the products required for use in this State are being manufactured here at a cheaper cost than what the Government would have had to pay if these products were obtained from elsewhere.

Due to the economic manufacture of the various biological products in the most modern methods at this Institute it has been possible for the Animal Husbandry Department to effectively control the various contagious diseases that have been taking a very heavy toll of livestock in the State annually and thus contribute substantially to the ultimate noble goal of peace and plenty envisaged in our national development plans. The Institute is to be raised to the status of a full fledged Regional Research Institute during the Second Five-Year Plan and it is mature enough to undertake this high responsibility.



Zoo Centenary—Rhinoceros ! Kushal

District Livestock Farm, Malabar

A Livestock Breeding Farm has been opened at Thiruvazhamkunnu Village of Walluvanad Taluk of Malabar District. The farm is styled as District Livestock Farm, Malabar, and is under the Animal Husbandry Department of Government of Madras. The farm is in charge of a Superintendent and all communications intented to the farm should be addressed to the Superintendent, District Livestock Farm, Thiruvazhamkunnu (Post) (via) Mannarghat, South Malabar.

Brief Description

The Farm presents a panoramic view, situated right at the foot of the Western Ghats. The area was originally Revenue Forest and has since been reclaimed and still a good portion of the Farm area remains as forest. The total area of the Farm is about 380 acres, the area is uneven with many mounds simulating miniature hillocks alternated with valleys. The area receives about 116 inches of rainfall which are received mostly under the influence of the south-west moonsoon and early north-east monsoon. Thus, about five months in a year are rainy months followed by a short winter of about a couple of months and hot climate prevails for the remaining about five months.

Objects

As the cattle and buffaloes found in Malabar district are poor specimens, the main object of this Farm is to study the behaviour of buffaloes and cattle of standard breeds under the peculiar climatic conditions of the district and to issue pedigreed bulls of acclamatised strains of standard breeds of buffaloes and cattle for the improvement of the buffaloes and cattle in the district. For this purpose, Murrah breed and Dharwar breed of buffaloes and Scindhi breed of cattle are being maintained.

The district of Malabar is singularly lucky in having a better type of goats as compared to other districts of this State. This Farm, therefore, has taken up goat breeding also so as to study the behaviour and potentialities of the goats now found in the district and to formulate plans for further improvement by evolving a distinct breed which will breed true.

The farm also aims in studying Crop Husbandry, including pasture management, with a view in main to meet the requirements of the stock maintained on the Farm.

Achievements

The farm was started during the year 1950–51 but the actual stocking of livestock was done only at the close of that year. Thus the farm has completed four full years of existence with the official year ending 31st March 1955. The following data will be of interest.

Serial number and particulars. (1)	1951–52. (2)	1952–53. (3)	1953–54. (4)	1954–55. (5)
I. Cattle and Buffaloes.				
1 Total number of cattle and buffaloes maintained during the year.	104	130	163	145
2 Total number of bulls issued for breeding.	3	..	9	10
3 Total number of cattle auctioned.	..	2	10	3
4 Total quantity of milk produced.	70,975 lb.	84,640 lb.	96,428 lb.	101,831 lb.
5 Total quantity of milk sold to the public.	52,838 lb.	52,459 lb.	66,800 lb.	67,900 lb.
6 Total quantity of ghee sold to the public.	..	50 lb.	..	728 lb.
7 Number of outside buffaloes and cows served by Farm bulls at the Farm site.	4	45	33	10

Remarks.—Item numbers 3 and 6 are only incidental items and will, therefore, be available only occasionally, while 2, 5 and 7 are always available to the public.

II. Goats.				
1 Total number of goats maintained during the year.	45	71	109	129
2 Total number of bucks issued for breeding.	5	1	3	13
3 Total number of goats auctioned.	..	17	21	15
4 Total quantity of milk produced.	3,591 lb.	4,601 lb.	10,524 lb.	12,026 lb.

Remarks.—Item No. 3 is only occasional and the milk also is only occasionally available for sale.

III. Fodder.				
1 Quantity of green fodder ensiled.	149,390 lb.	116,960 lb.	260,877 lb.	327,450 lb.
2 Total quantity of hay produced.	70,200 lb.	100,000 lb.	93,135 lb.	178,660 lb.

The Madras Co-operatives and the Silk Handloom Industry

DEC 1956

SRI A. PALANIAPPA MUDALIAR, Registrar of Co-operative Societies

The silk handloom industry is an important cottage industry of India. Silk has its votaries in all sections of the people. No festive occasion—a wedding or some other occasion of revelry—is celebrated without the use of silk in some form or other and even the poorer sections of the population make it a point to purchase some piece of silk for use on festive occasions. The relatively high cost of the silk fabric and the sense of dignity and charm which it imparts to its wearer, make silk the favourite of the richer classes of society. It may be said that generally a person attired in silk assumes—though perhaps unconsciously—an air of importance and impresses the observer as one "well-bred."

An Old Occupation

Silk weaving is as old as cotton weaving in this country. A large number of handlooms were weaving silk fabrics all over the country especially in Bengal, the Punjab, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madras and the former princely States of Mysore and Kashmir. Bengal alone employed one million persons in this industry before 1915. The industry was little affected by the Industrial Revolution and the cheap imports from Lancashire in the nineteenth Century. But it suffered a severe setback after the Great War (1914—1918) on account of several reasons. There was a large import of artificial silk into this country. This set up a serious competitor to pure silk especially in point of price. There was a definite shift of tastes and dress habits of the people and the public welcomes plain laundered garments. Arising as a result of the low level of income, a craze for simplicity was also in evidence. The silk industry thus faced a steady decline and centres of silk weaving like Poona, Kornad, etc., were hard hit by the development of these unfavourable conditions.

In the Madras State, the silk handloom industry thrives in isolated pockets in several centres like Kancheepuram in the Chingleput District, Kumbakonam and Mayuram in the Tanjore District, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Salem Districts. The pattern of employment of weavers obtaining in the industry closely follows that which is prevalent in the cotton handloom industry. Broadly, there are two categories of silk handloom weavers, viz., the independent handloom weaver and the weaver working under a master-weaver. Due to the poor condition of the average silk weaver and the need for a large outlay to carry on production, it may be safely assumed that the number of independent handloom weavers in the silk industry is not large, the bulk of the weavers is therefore working under master weavers. A master-weaver provides raw material to the cooly weaver, sets patterns for production and takes up the responsibility for marketing the goods thus produced. He pays wages at rates which will bring in maximum profits to him and does not give the actual producer a share in the profits. The "master-weaver-Cooly weaver" system has not been conducive—but positively detrimental—to the permanent betterment of the poor silk handloom weavers. The profits in silk trade are larger than in the cotton handloom trade, and the workers rightly feel that they are denied a fair share of the fruits of their toil.

Emporium of Kancheepuram Silk Weavers' Co-operative Society

Kancheepuram Weavers

In Kancheepuram there are about 5,000 silk handloom weavers. One hundred and twenty merchants trade in silk in that place and its neighbourhood. About 1,500 of the weavers ply their profession independently. They purchase raw silk out of their own sources or with funds borrowed at perhaps high rates of interest, convert it into finished goods and sell them to merchants at rates dictated by the latter. More than three thousand weavers work for master-weavers and merchants and earn wages which are often not adequate. Steps were therefore taken to organize them on a co-operative basis so that they might enjoy the benefits of co-operative efforts and be freed from the stranglehold of the master-weavers. The steps taken are indicated elsewhere in this article.

The Governments—Centre and as well as the State—have been pleased to realize the importance of the silk handloom industry and are taking steps to rehabilitate the workers engaged in it. The Government of India constituted a body called the Central Silk Board and made it responsible for the development of this cottage

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industry. The resou rcesavailable with this body were, however, limited. It was therefore suggested that assistance from the cess fund constituted for the development of the handloon industry should be made available for fostering the silk industry as well. The Standing Committee of the All-India Handloom Board considered this matter and recommended to Government that the Central Silk Board might be made responsible for the development of silk up to the stage of weaving and the All-India Handloom Board for all aspects from the stage of weaving. This recommendation has been accepted by the Government. Assistance from the Cess Fund has, therefore, been made available for the silk handloom industry broadly on the lines of the general principles applicable for the cotton handloom industry. Weavers organized into co-operatives will be eligible for assistance. Interest-free advances may be given from the Fund to weavers to enable them to pay their share capital and join the societies. The silk weavers co-operatives are also eligible for loans towards their working capital. Assistance may also be sought from the fund for the supply of accessories connected with silk weaving.

External Marketing

In order to stimulate the sale of silk, the All-India Handloom Board resolved that the marketing of silk handloom fabrics overseas should be dovetailed with the external marketing scheme for cotton handloom fabrics and that a sum of Rs. 50,000 should be initially sanctioned to enable samples of silk fabrics being bought and sent to the Handloom cloth marketing officers appointed under the external marketing scheme so that they might explore the possibilities of marketing such fabrics. Government accepted this recommendation and promised to sanction a sum of Rs. 25,000 for this purpose in 1955-56.

In the Madras State, schemes have been formulated for forming co-operative societies for the benefit of silk handloom weavers and are under the consideration of Government. A scheme for the formation of a co-operative production and sales ociety for the silk handloom weavers at Kancheepuram under the Cess Fund Schemes has been approved by Government. To start with, a provision was made for the admission of 120 members. The value of each share is Rs. 100. Twenty-five per cent of this amount should be contributed from the weavers' own resources and the balance will be contributed by the Government as interest free advance from the Cess Fund recoverable within two years. Provision has also been made to give working capital at the rate of Rs. 500 per loom. The scheme envisages supply of looms and accessories, charkas, warping frames, reeds, healds, etc., to the members. Its total cost amounts to Rs. 69,700 under loans and Rs. 22,338 under grants. The society formed under the scheme was started on 6th March 1955.

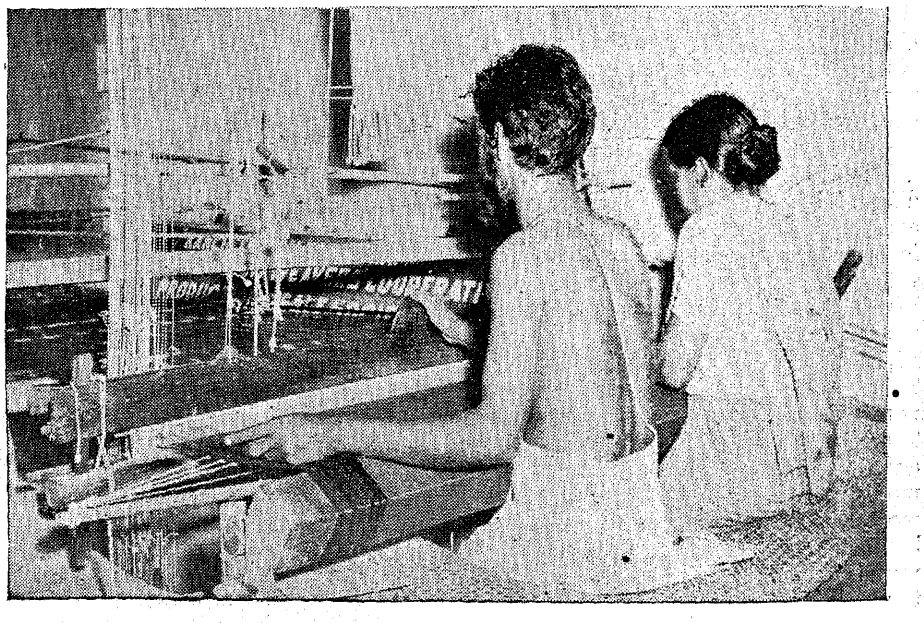
Kancheepuram Society

The area of operations of the society extends to the municipal limits of the Kancheepuram town and Thirukalimedu Sevilimedu, Orikkai and Vaiyavoor villages. There are 124 members on the rolls of the society with a paid up share capital of Rs. ,465. Seventy-five silk handlooms are working for the society. Government have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 60,000 to the institution towards its working capital. The society purchased materials like raw silk, processed silk, warp, gold thread, dyes and chemicals to the value of Rs. 12,040 for distribution to its members. It produces sarees of 6 to 9 yards length, pavadais and blouse pieces. The total value of goods produced and sold upto the end of August 1955 (four months' accounts) amounted to Rs. 21,429 and Rs. 16,404 respectively. The value of stock on hand was Rs. 7,569. The average earning of a member of the society ranges from Rs. 40 to Rs. 45 per month. Government have sanctioned a Co-operative Sub-Registrar and two Senior Inspectors free of cost for work connected with the society. The society produces cloth of good quality. The purchasers of its products include the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, the Handicrafts Emporium and the All-India Handloom Board.

There is a proposal to extend the activities of the Kancheepuram Silk Weavers' Co-operative Society by admitting 100 more looms and establishing a pattern weaving unit as an adjunct to it. One other proposal to benefit independent weavers in that town relates to the formation of a marketing co-operative society. The function of this society will be to arrange for the sale of finished goods of independent weavers on an agency basis. One hundred independent weavers will be admitted as members. Provision will be made for advancing up to 75 per cent of the value of the shares as interest-free loan from the Cess Fund to the members.

Schemes for more Societies

Schemes for the starting of silk weavers' co-operative societies in Kumbakonam, Thirubhuvanam and some other places are under the consideration of the Government of India.



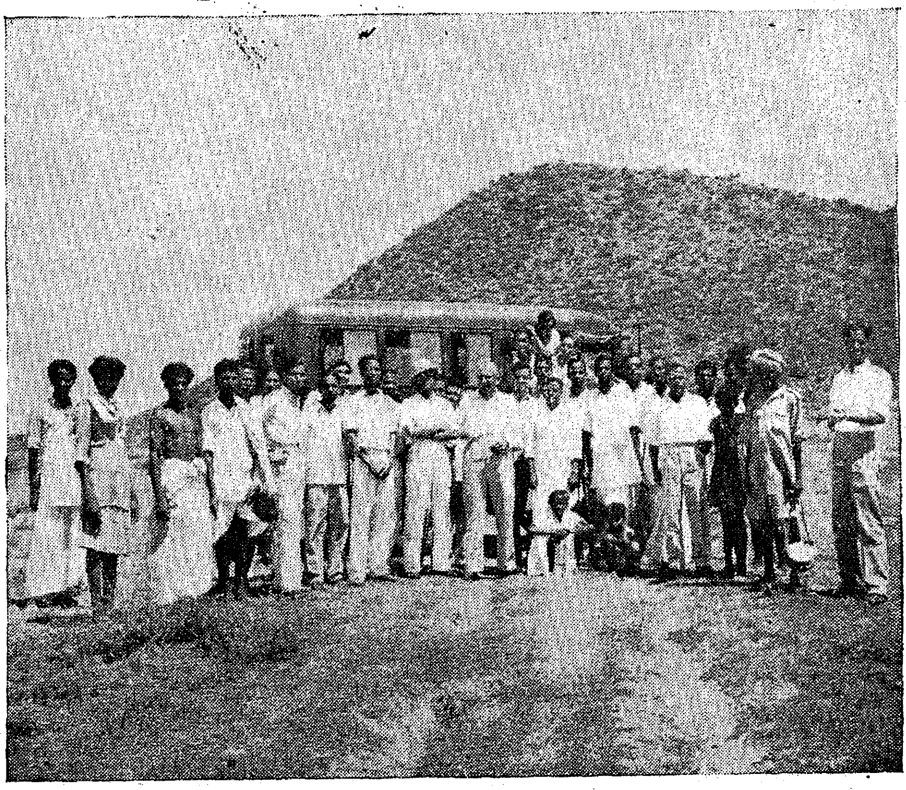
Silk Handloom Weavers at work.

DEC 1955

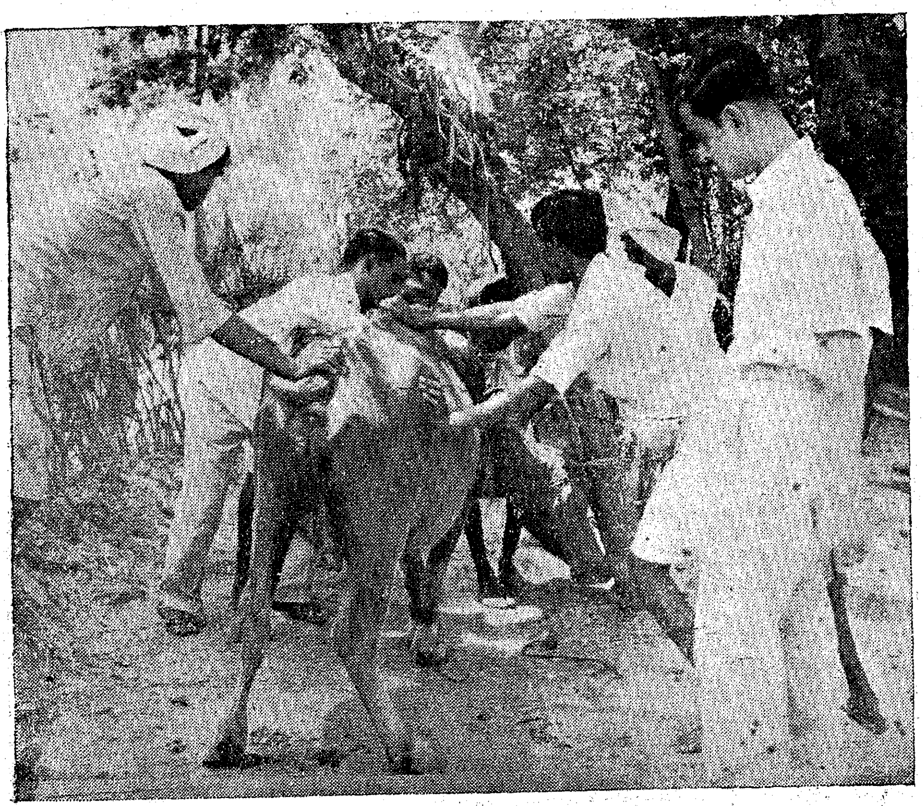
Control of Cattle Diseases: Students' Part

Dr. R. KRISHNAMURTHI, G.M.V.C.

Prompt attendance and timely adoption of preventive measures are necessary for efficient control of contagious diseases. Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia of cattle, popularly known as Malignant Sore-throat or "தொண்டை அடைப்பான்" in Tamil, is one of the scourges causing heavy losses particularly amongst buffaloes, but can be controlled quickly and efficiently if prompt measures are taken by immunising healthy stock against the disease through Preventive Inoculation. This disease broke out recently in Tambaram of Saidapet taluk and by the time the report on its prevalence was made, some deaths had occurred and therefore timely action to protect the animals in and around the area was necessary. The Principal and students of the Madras Veterinary College jumped at the idea of their taking control of the situation and accordingly a team of 25 students led by the Professor of Medicine and the District Veterinary Officer marched to the scene. The college van was handy and enabled the party to visit a large number of villages and hamlets. They divided themselves into three groups and covered the entire area. The vaccination was done from house to house as all the animals could not be gathered at a central place. A few hours of concentrated team work of the students resulted in a good number of animals being protected against the disease much to the relief and immense satisfaction of the villagers and the village panchayat boards.



The team of final year B.V.Sc. students of the Madras Veterinary College engaged in mass vaccination against cattle disease in Tambaram area on 3rd October 1955.



A batch of students engaged in vaccination

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Library Service for Children

H. MACASKILL, Librarian, School Library, New Zealand

Throughout Asia today, thoughtful people in every land concern themselves more than ever with the problems involved in the growth and development of their children. How can these boys and girls, as they grow to maturity, be equipped with the skills and form attitudes of mind that will enable them to live happy and purposeful lives as children, as they grow into responsible, well-adjusted men and women able to take an active part in the life of a modern democratic community? There is at the present time more need of knowledge than ever before in the world's history, more need of understanding. Means of communications of ideas are more highly developed than ever before. We must see to it that they are put to use.

The energy, curiosity and activity of young people, given direction and sense of purpose are vast potential forces for individual and social progress, but if aimless or misdirected, are individually and socially disintegrating.

Many of the activities of young people can be centred round a public library system. There is provision for both the stimulus and the means of communication of ideas upon which the whole development of children depends.

Needs of Children

Indeed, any public library system which does not base itself firmly upon the needs of the child in all the stages of growth is manifestly incomplete, and cannot be fully integrated into the life of the community it plans to serve.

For these reasons, UNESCO's seminar on public libraries in Asia has included within the scope of its discussions special consideration of the library services needed by children and young people.

Library service for children means placing in the hands of all literate children the books they need when they express the need for them. It means providing the right book for each child at the right time, conveying the information each child wants, transmitting ideas, enabling worthwhile experiences to be shared and enjoyed.

Reading Materials

This ideal implies collections of reading materials and other means of communication like films, film strips, recorded words and music, strategically disposed throughout each country, flexibly linked so that children cannot but be aware of them and use them. It implies skilled, imaginative and energetic people encouraging and stimulating activities with these materials, bringing books and children together.

It implies integration of these collections into the formal and informal systems of education throughout Asia so that books will be where they are wanted when they are wanted, and so that each child can choose freely among them.

From these implications, the main topics for discussion at the UNESCO seminar group will be: What reading materials are appropriate for children at each level of ability and age, how are these materials to be obtained, how should they be arranged and distributed, what people should do this work and how should they be trained to do it, what accommodation will library services need?

Let us look a little more at each of these topics.

Children with their manifold interests have relatively little time for reading. This time is precious. The quality of each book must be high. Information must be up to date and accurate; imaginative writing must have distinction and integrity; style must fit its subject and illustration be appropriate to its text.

Paper and binding should be durable and the physical production of the book, the work of craftsmen.

The whole range of children's interests at home and at school, in work and play, in their particular community, must be represented in the book collections, in books written within a framework that children can understand, in terms that are meaningful in their own environments.

Needs of Asian Children

So that opportunity is available to every child, plenty of books are needed. If they are not in existence in the languages spoken, they must be written and published. Some few translations may be suitable. Books in print throughout the world must be scanned for their suitability for Asian children. Association among teacher and librarian publisher and bookseller will be necessary for this. Careful study by those interested in children's reading will discover the most fruitful methods of working together to ensure high quality, and economy of production.

Next in order for discussion come questions of location, arrangement and distribution of stocks of materials. How can they be housed so that they will have the widest circulation and fullest use?

Link with other libraries

Some books are needed in a library permanently, many others only occasionally. Research and reference work demanded of children taught by modern methods cannot go far, especially in small schools, unless the school library is linked with others. It must form part of a large library unit which provides access to a wider range of

materials than the school can afford alone. It must be possible for books to move from library to library. They cannot always be bought but may be borrowed.

Ideally, the home, the school and the public library co-operate to see that children have the books they need.

It is important that a child learns early to look beyond his school library to other wider ranges of books available at a public library or through a public library service. More likely it is, if he does so, that his habit of reading will persist when school days are over. He has already accepted and looks forward to public library service as a welcome part of adult life.

New Zealand Example

In New Zealand school, library service is organised on a national scale, financed by the Department of Education and administered by the National Library Service.

Books are selected and purchased centrally so that high standards can be maintained and a balanced national stock assured. The library unit is large enough to ensure that all interests of children can be represented and that enough copies of each book can be bought for each child to have a chance of reading the books he needs during his school days, from the time he learns to read till his secondary education ends.

The book stock contains fiction and non-fiction but excludes school texts. Books are available to all children at all schools, can be read at school and at home and can be borrowed individually or in quantity by public libraries needing them for their own borrowers. Where necessary because of isolation or sickness, books are sent to children at their homes. An information and request service by which books are sent on demand is available to children and teachers.

Distribution is carried out from district offices, some of them situated in public libraries, some in schools, some in office buildings adapted or planned for library purposes.

Technical assistance is provided for school libraries, bibliographies are prepared and circulated to schools; subject lists are prepared on demand.

It may be that some similar organization would be appropriate for children's service in some parts of Asia.

Rural Electrification

The number of villages electrified during the month of September in the various systems were as follows :—

Pykara System	21
Mettur System	5
Papanasam System	3
Madras System	10
Total ..	39

The names of villages together with the details of taluk and district are given below :—

List of villages electrified during the month of September 1955.

Name of village.	Taluk.	District.
	Pykara System.	
Sivanakkarayanpatti	Dindigul	Madurai.
Ramanathapuram	Do.	Do.
Konur	Do.	Do.
Kuttattupatti	Do.	Do.
Chinnappapuram	Do.	Do.
Vellampatty	Do.	Do.
Kippusalapatty	Do.	Do.
Paraipatty	Do.	Do.
Andipatty	Periakulam	Do.
Kandyanpatty	Dindigul	Do.
Jakkampatti	Periakulam	Do.
Somayampalayam	Coimbatore	Coimbatore.
Madathukulam	Udamalpet	Do.
Valayapalayam	Do.	Do.
Elachipalayam	Avanashi	Do.
Sirupuluvapatti	Palladam	Do.
Anaipalayam	Do.	Do.
Denalai	Coonoor	Nilgiris.
Sogathorai	Do.	Do.
Sakkalatti	Do.	Do.
Kettithorai	Do.	Do.
	Mettur System.	
Melapalayam	Karur	Tiruchirappalli.
Seduvandai	Gudiyatham	North Arcot.
Enthuvambadi	Polur	Do.
Emappair	Kallakurichi	South Arcot.
Sathamangalam	Vriddhachalam	Do.

(*Continued on page* 26)

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Our Literary Heritage

Tamil Literature: The Modern Period

SRI T. S. AVANASHILINGAM CHETTIAR, M.P.

Tamil is perhaps the most ancient among the spoken languages of the world. Tamil has also a very ancient literature and culture of which any people can be justly proud. The earliest extant work Tolkappian dates back to about 500 B.C., earlier books having been lost. In the course of the last 2,500 years, the Tamil language has produced some of the most outstanding literary works, the well known among them being *Kural*, which belongs to the second century B.C., which is perhaps one of the greatest codes of ethics of all times and has been translated into many of the great languages of the world, and *Kamba Ramayanam* which is majestically conceived and exquisitely furnished. There are other works, many of them devotional, leading up to Subramania Bharati, the poet of modern renaissance. But mere wealth of ancient and medieval literature is not enough in modern times. A language is a living expression of the progress of the thought and life of a people and as such Tamil should also grow in richness and variety according to the needs of the times.

Vitality and Growth

The growth of a language or its richness can be measured in various ways. The number of newspapers, magazines in a language, the variety of subjects that they cover as well as the extent of their circulation is one yard-stick for measuring the growth of a language. The number of books published and the variety of subjects it covers is another way of measurement. The number of great writers, poets, short-story writers, essayists and scientists that it produces, as well as the spiritual awareness that it develops in a people are more vital, though difficult to assess in terms of statistics. But measured by any yardstick, Tamil seems to show signs of vitality and growth in every sphere, and with the present changed circumstances, bids fair to become one of the greatest languages in India. Giving a few statistics as collected by the Press Commission recently appointed by the Government of India, there are ten dailies, one of them with a circulation of over 64 thousand, and others with a lesser number. There are 79 weeklies, 42 fortnightlies and 148 monthlies covering all sorts of subjects such as religion, literature, social uplift, market reports, film, education, medicine, social welfare and uplift, labour, agriculture. Of the weeklies *Dinamani Kathir* is supposed to have the largest circulation reaching to a lakh with *Kalki* and *Ananda Vikadan* coming to about sixty and fifty thousand. Of the monthlies, *Kalai Magal, Kummudam*, etc., have circulation over twenty thousand.

Cultural Awakening

All these magazines, monthlies, weeklies, bi-weeklies and fortnightlies represent certain trends existing in the minds of the people. With political awakening has come naturally a cultural awakening, a certain pride in our past greatness and with it a revival of our religion and a greater appreciation of the richness of our ancient heritage in literature. Much of our literary output naturally gives expression to this revival. Along with it also has come a new consciousness that our ancient literature, great as it is, is insufficient for the modern times and in addition we must develop knowledge of modern science, technology, etc. The first current of thought is represented by many magazines like *Sri Ramakrishna Vijayam, Siddhantam*, etc. The later idea, though largely accepted, form for it has been given by the Tamil Valarchi Kazhagam, called in English the Tamil Academy. This institution which came in the wake of independence in 1947, has taken upon itself the task of bringing out a comprehensive encyclopædia in Tamil, on the lines of the Encyclopædia Brittanica in ten volumes. Its contents will comprise of all subjects ancient and modern, such as agriculture, anatomy, biology, botany, geography, geology, mathematics, medicine, physics, psychology, statistics and surgery. About two thousand persons, experts in their own field, will contribute articles on various topics. It is expected to cost about nine lakhs of rupees. In order to bring this monumental work within the reach of a large number of institutions and individuals, the price has been fixed at Rs. 250 per set, though this will result in a net loss of about six lakhs of rupees. To make it easily readable it will also be largely illustrated. The first volume has been published and it has been very well received and other volumes are expected to follow. This is perhaps one of the largest attempts in the development of our Indian languages.

There is also another current in the field of literature which may be considered protestant or negative. I refer here to the type of literature termed somewhat loosely as self-respect literature. This mainly consists of negative ideas aimed at creating differences between the higher and lower castes between north and south and also aims at creating contempt for religion. The people who read this literature may not be many, but yet form a vociferous minority. There is also another negative current, which the State must hasten to counteract, namely pornographic and cheap sex literature in magazines, pictures, etc. There is another kind, usually intended for children and young minds in which usually excitement based on violence,

crime and sex is the objective. These are disturbing features which unless counteracted early, will result in giving a wrong turn to the growth of our children. Enlightened public opinion as well as the State should devise ways and means of weaning our young from this very dangerous influence.

Tamil Academy.

It will be useful to study broadly the subjects and the number of books that have been published in each of them. The Tamil Academy in order to encourage publication of books in various subjects, offers prizes of Rs. 500 each and certificates to the best books in Tamil in the various subjects. For this purpose the subjects have been grouped under 12 heads, namely, short stories, novels and dramas, essays, poetry and musical compositions, physics and chemistry, social sciences such as economics and history, mathematics, astronomy and engineering, children's literature, medicine and health, education, philosophy and psychology and botany, zoology and agriculture. Prizes are offered alternatively for six groups each year. In these eight years during which these prizes have been given, 768 books have been received. It should not be misunderstood that these were the only books published in these years. Hundreds of books which the writers did not think fit to compete or for other reasons might not have sent to the Academy. But a classification of these books might give a rough indication of the kind of books that were published in Tamil. In the above classification it may be observed the first five are mainly literary, while the others refer to science and arts subjects. Of the 768 books received, 570 were literary, 86 on science subjects, 67 on subjects like economics, etc., considered as arts subjects and 45 books classified as children's literature. This leads us to the conlcusion that the large number of books continue to be literary and science subjects are yet to get their proper place in Tamil.

Modern History.

It may be interesting to know a little of the history of modern Tamil literature. In a land's antiquity many of our art coming from ancient times seems to go into oblivion, some into the earth, some destroyed by other means. In the same manner most of our old literature had disappeared. Much of the credit of unearthing this should go to the late Sri U. Ve. Swaminatha Aiyar. He was a Tamil Pandit early in the century. With rare knowledge and persistence, he went from village to village, collected huge masses of cudgen leaves, large portions of which were destroyed by white ants and the weather and with extraordinary patience deciphered them and published them, at a time when such work was not very much appreciated. But for him the best of our ancient classics, which are now with us, would have been permanently lost. His work also gave us, a knowledge of the colossal amount of literature of the highest quality, which has been treasured in later works, which could not be traced or found. At a time when statues were erected only for Viceroys, Governors and such others it is edifying to see that the Tamil people have shown their gratitude of ' Viduthalai ', under Rajaji and later on also courted imprisonment in the freedom movement. It was under his leadership that Ananda Vikatan first forged ahead and when he later left it and started his own weekly magazine called ' Kalki ' which was his own pen name. It went up to a circulation of nearly 60 thousand eagerly looked forward to by women and children in all parts of the country where the Tamil people lived. He also wrote brilliant historical novels and for that purpose took great pains to visit ancient places of interest—the most famous of his novels being ' Sivakamiyin Sabatham ' and ' Parthipan Kanavu '. His recent demise has been a great loss to Tamil literature.

Among essayists, Sri M. Varadarajan Sri Ki. Va. Jagannadhan and many others can be mentioned. Among the writers of modern scientific subjects Messrs. R. K. Viswanathan and P. N. Appaswamy can be mentioned. Miss E. T. Rajeswari produced very fine books in science and psychology and her recent demise is a great loss to the Tamil language.

I must confess that the writings on modern scientific subjects are not as many as may be desired. But it is a good sign of the time that people are coming to know of this need and authors and publishers are coming forward to fulfil them. There are a few magazines, like ' Kalai Kathir ' published by Sri G. R. Damodaran, who have for their objective publication of scientific articles. These are by no means profitable by way of circulation; but still these attempts are being continued and I hope will have a permanent place in our literature. In economic and politics more books are being published. The Tamil newspapers have done a great service in finding suitable expressions for technical terms especially in these two fields. Adult suffrage, elections and propaganda of the various political parties have brought into the field a large number of books, big and small, in this direction, though it is very difficult to say which of them will be permanent and lasting. But I must say that some standard works have come out like the work on our Constitution by Sri A. N. Sivaraman.

One of the great difficulties in the publication of these specialised fields has been the want of a good market. With improvement of our literacy and the coming into existence of a chain of libraries, envisaged in the Madras Library Act, there may come into existence an assured market, which will provide the requisite encouragement for the publication of these books.

Mahatma's Works in Tamil

I would like to refer hereto one other project which the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi of Tamil Nad has in view. It has been resolved to bring the complete works of Mahatma Gandhi in Tamil in ten volumes. This work of bringing out the complete works of the Father of the Nation has not yet been done even in English, though many of his works have been separately published by the Navjiwan Publications. This will mean not only bringing them together in a single compass but also providing a historical background as well as a good index which will make reference and study possible. I hope the complete works of Gandhiji in Tamil will come to shape and be published in the next few years.

The next field is the field of research. This is by no means a popular field. As people connected with it are aware it is both costly and uncertain. A research publication can rarely be sold at a profit. Normally it does not cover its cost by sale. But in spite of it, it is a good sign of the times that individuals and associations have, out of mere devotion to the language, come forward to do it. The "Peria Puranam" consisting of the lives of the Saivite Saints, written in the 11th century is a huge volume. The

commentaries of it brought out by Sri C. K. Subramania Mudaliar is the result of his continuous labour for nearly eighteen years. Sri Mahamaho Upadhyaya Kathiresan Chettiar has brought out his research commentaries on Thiruvachakam, though the size is not to be compared with the work of Peria Puranam. The Dharmapure Athinam has done a great service by collecting all the available ancient commentaries on Thirukkural and bringing it comprehensively in three volumes. The Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya has undertaken the great task of finding concordances for Thirukkural, the age of which is supposed to be the second century B.C., from that to the modern times, cutting across the whole field of that literature for the last two thousand years. Sri Ki. Va. Jagannathan is in charge of the work and our President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, inaugurated it a couple of years back. It is expected to be published in the near future.

All over India we find a new ferment, a new ideology and a new attempt to strive and progress. Our languages are the expressions of this new Dynamic drive. Our languages are yet to come to their own. One of the reasons as to why they have not reached their proper stature is that the medium of instruction in colleges and in administration continues to be a foreign language. The Universities and the State have a great responsibility in this matter. While efficiency should not be sacrificed, it is necessary that the change-over should come, so that millions of our countrymen and women who may not have had the opportunity of English education shall take their proper place in the cultural and intellectual life of the country. The state of a language affects the mind and mental development of a people. I see the spirit of the times in the new re-awakening of our people. And in the near future this spirit is bound to assert itself and result in the greater development of all our languages.

(Courtesy, A.I.R.)

Facts and figures

Up to the end of 1954–55, the total amount spent by the Government of India for the propagation of the Japanese method of rice cultivation is Rs. 2,30,141.

(Continued from page 23)

Papanasam System.

Name of Village.	Taluk.	District.
Thailakulam	.. Nanguneri ..	.. Tirunelveli.
Panboly	.. Tenkasi ..	.. Do.
Poovanuthapuram ..	.. Sathur ..	.. Ramanathapuram.

Madras System.

Vellavadu	.. Sriperambathur	.. Chingleput.
Nemaru	.. Do.	.. Do.
Harasingapuram ..	.. Do.	.. Do.
Nochimedu	.. Do.	.. Do.
Kuttambakkam ..	.. Do.	.. Do.
Korattur-Padi ..	.. Saidapet ..	.. Do.
Wollambur-Vadapakkam	.. Do. ..	.. Do.
Arani	.. Ponneri ..	.. Do.
Adigathur-Egathur ..	.. Tiruvellore	.. Do.
Mahabalipuram ..	.. Chingleput	.. Do.

Work over large number of rural extension schemes spread over the entire State was progressing. The following are the particulars of length of new lines constructed and energised during the month in the various systems.

	Length of lines in miles. H.T.	L.T.
Pykara System	7·71	27·62
Mettur System	8·41	30·95
Papanasam System	5·30	10·58
Madras System	5·05	6·13
Total ..	26·47	75·28

In the Madras System a total number of 276 services with an approximate onnected load of 423 K.W. were changed over from D.C. to A.C. supply on c voluntary basis.

During the month 68 extensions were sanctioned by the Chief Engineer for Electricity and Chief Operation Engineers at a total estimated cost of Rs. 33·71 lakhs.

DEC 1955

Kannada Drama

Kannada poetry has seldom lacked dramatic element. Poetical works, particularly in Satpadi contained much material for dramatic production. A few years ago, a modern Kannada writer and scholar made a stage version of a Kavya of the 10th century. With a few minor changes in the text the entire piece could be produced on the stage as an effective play.

As in other parts of India rural drama in Kannada has been a composite art in which are blended elements of dance, music and prose drama. These rural plays are woven mostly around stories from the epics and mythology or sometimes of local heroes. At the folk level the Kannada speaking people have a long established tradition of rural drama of which *Yakshagana and the Bayalata are* the inheritors.

Traditional Stage

The traditional stage was simple but effective. A raised platform served as the stage. There were no curtains. Entrances and exists were made by getting on or off the raised platform. Gods and demons made their entrances ceremoniously from a distance, often walking through the audience. There were no scripts as such. Either the village bard or the quick-witted artist provided the " script ". The earliest extant drama is " Mitravinda-Govinda ".

The village plays were organized not by professional troupes but the villagers themselves. There were no professionals living entirely on earnings from the stage. In the last century, however, professional troupes made their appearance on the Kannada stage. In 1848 a Kannada play was performed at Sangli and this might well be said to have been the point from which developed the modern Marathi stage.

But the professional troupes did not have much influence on the traditional village drama. On the other hand when the new educated classes in the cities wanted a 'new' drama, at first all that the professional companies did to meet the demand was to add new songs and take to the rolling curtains and all the other stage paraphernalia. They travelled from city to city and fair to fair. But they helped to keep the Kannada stage alive.

Literary Ferment

In recent times, however, Kannada drama has seen many ups and downs and the ferment in the literary world since the last century has led to a number of developments in the field of drama. Many an illustrious name in the history of Kannada stage may be found in the bill-boards of these professional troupes. Names like those of Varadachar, Gubbi Veeranna, Garud Sadashiv Rao and Master Vaman Rao are even now household words. " Tiger " Varadachar, as he was popularly known, was the first artist who raised the status of the professional stage and inspired educated men to work on and for the stage and helped the public cultivate a keen appreciation of histrionics.

With the spread of English education, English plays had attracted a number of educated Indians. English plays were translated into Kannada but were never extensively staged. They did, however, mark a new turn in so far as they helped to evolve a particular style of writing plays. At about the same time Kannada writers, under the patronage of the Mysore Court, were encouraged to translate plays from Sanskrit. Kalidasa's " Shakuntalam " and Shri Harsa's " Ratnavali " were translated and several such plays were staged by the Amateur Dramatic Association of Bangalore.

During the last 30 years a new type of Kannada drama has, however, come into existence. In addition to the translations of classical Sanskrit plays, adaptations and translations of Wester plays started appearing in Kannada. The success of " Pativashikarana ", an adaptation by Vasudevachar Kerur of Oliver Goldsmith's " She stoops to Conquer " paved the way for a new type of play, reflecting the problems of contemporary Kannada society. New plays were written and new ideals inspired their production. One of the pioneers of the new movement was Shri Narayan Rao who wrote " Stree Dharmarahasya " and thus helped forward a movement that had already been placed on a firm footing by Kailasham, the author of " Telugatti." There was too Shri K. Sivaram Karanth who, in addition to writing social plays, wrote and produced operas in Kannada. The movement gathered momentum and the second quarter of this century may be said to be the golden age of modern Kannada Drama. Drama was now regarded as a mirror of contemporary society. Great plays have been written in the last 30 years and Kannada dramatists rank with some of the best in the world. Bendre, A. N. Krishna Rao, Krishna, Kumar, " Shriranga," the late " Samsa " and C. K. Venkataramayya are but a few of the dramatists who have inspired the modern Kannada stage.

Significant Experiment

One of the most significant experiments in the writing of Kannada plays has been the development of verse plays. Govind Pai, K. V. Puttappa, V. K. Gokak, R.S. Mugali and P. T. Narasimhachar are some of the votaries of this style. Leading poets have written verse plays and a majority of these have been produced successfully. Operatas too proved effective on the stage. But the dominant movement in Kannada drama continues to be in the direction of the social play which is as effective for reading as for production. This is invariably in prose that is pure but is also very like the spoken dialect. The plays of Kshirasagar and Parvatavani are typical illustrations. There are now well-established amateur troupes who have successfully taken such plays—with no music and no dance—to the rural areas. The increasing success of amateur troupes with new types of

(*Continued on page* 29)

MADRAS

The Amoor Health Co-operative Society, Tiruchirappalli District

A plan on Co-operative basis has been evolved to tackle the problem of providing adequate and timely medical aid on modern lines to the rural folk in the State. A special type of co-operative society, called the Health Co-operative Society has been designed for the purpose.

Thanks to the endeavours of the public-spirited gentlemen of Amoor and surrounding villages, the first Health Society in the Madras State has recently been organized in Amoor village, Musiri taluk, Tiruchirappalli district. Amoor is a key village in the Musiri National Extension Service Block. The objects of the society are to promote the welfare of the villagers by improving public health and providing cheap medical relief and thereby prevent economic wastage and loss of efficiency among the people. The society was registered on limited liability basis on 26th July 1955, and it started its work on 31st August 1955. The area of operations of the society extends to eight villages in and around Amoor. The society is intended to serve the population of about 15,000 in these villages. Membership is open to all persons over 18 years of age living in the area on payment of a subscription of Rs. 6 per year. The society is managed by a Board of Directors consisting of seven members.

Medical aid is rendered through the dispensary attached to the society. The Minister for Public Health and Co-operation inaugurated the Dispensary on 25th September 1955. The Dispensary is in charge of qualified Doctor. A midwife will be appointed shortly. Consultation for members at the premises of the society will be free of cost. Members will have to pay only the actual cost of the medicines supplied to them. But the members will have to pay fees if the Doctor is to attend on them at their residence. Non-members too will be treated at the dispensary on payment of market rates for the medicines supplied and fees for consultation as is fixed by the Board of Directors. Persons who are too poor to pay anything will be treated free of cost. Thus service is the motto of the society.

One hundred and forty-four members have so far joined the society. The subscriptions, entrance fees and donations collected amount to Rs. 1,010 The Block Advisory Committee has sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 4,000 towards the equipment and establishment charges of the society.

Opening the dispensary, the Minister for Public Health and Co-operation observed that the society was the first institution of its kind in the State and congratulated the promoters on their pioneering venture. He exhorted the co-operators to put forth their best efforts in working the novel scheme and assured them of Government help in promoting such schemes. The Minister further observed that there had been a great awakening in rural parts with regard to medical relief, protected water-supply, drainage facilities and housing, that Government realised the needs of the villagers and set apart for the current year alone one crore of rupees for rural water-supply. Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai, Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University and Dr. P. Natesan, General Secretary, the Madras State Co-operative Union, who were present at the function, exhorted the villagers to make the best use of the society.

It is hoped that the example set up by the villagers of Amoor will be emulated by the rural folk all over the State.

MADRAS INFORMATION

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B. W. X. PONNAYIA, B.SC. (Ag.) M.S.C.,
L. SIVAGNANAM, B.SC. (Ag.),
V. DURAIRAJ, B.SC. (Ag.).,
(Agricultural Research Station, Koilpatti).

The tract comprising Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli Districts is predominantly a black soil area and this type of soil occupies an area of nearly ten lakhs of acres. The major crops of this tract are Karunganni cotton (money crop), Cumbu (staple food) and Irungu cholam (fodder crop). Usually cotton is rotated with Cumbu. Irungu cholam is normally grown year after year in poor soils. In some places, cotton after cotton, and Cumbu after Cumbu are also found.

Results of research achieved at the Agricultural Research Station, Koilpatti, for the past fifty years have brought out the following :—

1. Continuous cropping of cotton reduces the yield of cotton by 25 per cent. This can be remedied by applying ammonium sulphate at the rate of 100 lb. per acre to the field just prior to sowing. Best result is obtained by drilling in the manure.

2. Cumbu after Cumbu has given very interesting results. The yield of Cumbu is maintained at a high level. The cultivator has known this and is growing cumbu in fertile soils near the village year after year for several hundreds of years which is popularly known as '*Cumbadi Cumbu.*'

Combating Cholam Effect

Irungu grown year after year is also a common practice in poor lands. It is found that this Irungu cholam depresses the yield of the succeeding crop by nearly 14 per cent. This is popularly known as *Cholam Effect.* This bad effect can be neutralised by one of the following two methods. In the first method, the Irungu cholam is mixed and sown with indigo at 12 lb. seed rate.

The hardy indigo seedlings linger within the thickly sown fodder cholam crop and pull-up after the irungu cholam is harvested. They are ploughed-in with the early rains. This ploughing-in of the green manure neutralises the bad after-effect of the cholam.

The second method is to apply 150 lb. of super phosphate per acre to the Irungu cholam crop and 100 lb. of ammonium sulphate to the succeeding cotton crop. Between these two methods the second is easy to adopt as the effect of the first method depends upon seasonal condition, viz., good rains after the harvest of irungu.

Cotton and Cumbu

Cotton, cumbu rotation is the best as fair yields of cotton and cumbu are obtained by this system. By calculating money value also, this is the ideal. In case the cotton is manured with 100 lb. ammonium sulphate per acre the yield of cotton is further increased by 20 per cent and the residual effect of manure is felt in the cumbu crop in increasing its yield by 18 per cent.

Cotton grown after a pulse crop like horsegram and blackgram records higher yield of cotton than even cotton after cumbu. Since the yields of pulse crops are not high, this method of cropping is not economic.

Rotations Advocated

From the above results the following economic rotation has been advocated. The cotton crop should be rotated only with cumbu. In case it has to be rotated with irungu cholam, this crop should be manured with super phosphate at 150 lb. per acre and succeding cotton crop is to be manured with ammonium sulphate at 100 lb. per acre.

In case cotton is proposed to be grown year after year it has to be manured with ammonium sulphate at 100 lb. per acre. Cumbu can be grown year after year on the same field if needed.

Border Crop

A new method of increasing the yield of crops has been evolved by Sri M. S. Sivaraman, Director of Agriculture, Madras. A good green-leaf producing crop is grown along the borders of fields and the green-leaf obtained is composted and returned to the soil. By this method practically very little space is lost and the soil gets more and more fertile.

Trials conducted at the Agricultural Research Station, Koilpatti have shown that for the rainfed black soils, the perennial crop, Ipomoea carnea is found to be the best. This plant is propagated by cuttings. It establishes easily and is able to give nearly 5,000 lb. of green matter from the border crop raised from an acre of land.

The compost obtained from this green matter when applied to the field increases the yield of any crop grown on it by 10 per cent. Along with the suggested rotation, border cropping of Ipomoea carnea is advocated for increasing production.

(*Continued from page* 27.)

plays has encouraged enlightened professional troupes to experiment with the new style, though music and dance are still smuggled in. Perhaps with the long overdue patronage that a people passing through a cultural renaissance are bound to provide, the professional stage may take up the new movement in Kannada drama.

The Kannada theatre may take pride not only in the tradition of its folk drama, but equally in the glorious modern movement. There is no doubt that the extension of broadcasting facilities in the Kannada speaking area through the setting up of the powerful new station at Bangalore will provide an encouragement to the writing of plays and help the development of the radio-play in Kannada.

MADRAS

Rural Broadcasts for December 1955

Thursday, 1st December 1955—

Farm Forum: Discussion;
Musical bouquet;
Market rates and water-level readings;
Topical discussion and weather report.

Friday, 2nd December 1955—

Grama Kalakshepa Mandapathil: Kulasekhara Azhwar Kathai;
Market rates and water-level readings;
Topical discussion and weather report.

Saturday, 3rd December 1955—

'Increasing Rice Production'— Talk in Tamil arranged by the Department of Agriculture, Government of Madras.
Tunbam iladha—Song;
Adult Literacy Class: Tirukural—Piranil Vizhaiyamai (Kural Nos. 147 and 148);
Weekly review of market rates and water-level readings;
Topical discussion; weather report.

Sunday, 4th December 1955—

Green Peas and Velvet Peas—Discussion;
Sentamizh Nadu—Song;
The Village Welfare Association;
Market rates and water-level readings;
Topical discussion; weather report.

Monday, 5th December 1955—

Fish farming in villages—Discussion;
Sathiya Jothiyai—Song;
Irulil Oli—Feature;
Market rates and water-level readings;
Topical discussion; weather report.

Tuesday, 6th December 1955—

Farm Forum—Discussion;
Folk Arts; Ottan Thullal (A.I.R. Records).
Market rates and water-level readings;
Topical discussiou; weather report.

Wednesday, 7th December 1955—

Family Planning—Discussion;
Thannai Marandu—Song;
Listeners' letters;
Market rates and water-level readings;
Topical discussion; weather report.

Thursday, 8th December 1955—

Farm Forum—Discussion;
Pattaikelungal—Songs specially composed on Five-Year Plan.
Market rates and water-level readings;
Topical discussion; weather report.

Friday, 9th December 1955—

Lavani;
Market rates and water-level readings;
Topical discussion; weather report.

Saturday, 10th December 1955—

Cottage Industries—Mixed Silk: Discussion;
Kadaigal Solli—Song;

Saturday, 10th December 1955—con

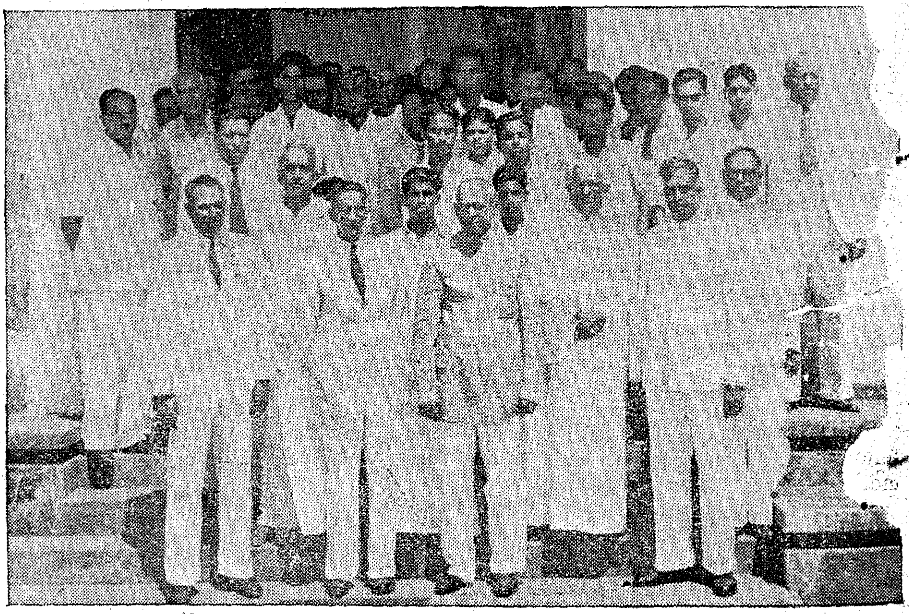
Adult Literacy Class—Tirukkural. Piranil Vizhaiyamai (Kural No. 149 and 150).
Weekly review of market rates water-level readings;
Topical discussion; weather report.

Sunday, 11th December 1955—

The Elephant comes into farming—Discussion.
Uyariya Kalaigal—Song.
Kodikkal Kumaraswami—Play;
Market rates and water-level readings;
Topical discussion; weather report.

Monday, 12th December 1955—

Hides and Skins—Discussion.
Folk Songs Lesson;
Market rates and water readings;
Topical discussion; weather re



The Malabar Co-operative Training Institute at Kozhikode was opened by Sri A. B. Shetty, Minister for Co-operation.

...sday, 13th December 1955—

Farm Forum—Discussion;
Grama P..tasalaiyil—The Village School;
Asukavirayarin Harischandra Puranam;
Market rates and water-level readings;
Topical discussion; weather report.

...dnesday, 14th December 1955—

Tobacco Habit—Discussion;
Solluvom—Song;
Social Education under Five-Year Plan;
Market rates and water-level readings;
Topical discussion; weather report.

...hursday, 15th December 1955—

Farm Forum—Discussion;
Have you heard this song?
Market rates and water-level readings;
Topical discussion; weather report.

...riday, 16th December 1955—

Grama Nataka Sabaiyil—Sadangai Oli: Play;
...rket rates and water-level ...eadings;
...pical discussion; weather report.

...day, 17th December 1955—

...lk in Tamil arranged by the ...irector of ...ural Welfare, Government of Madras.
...alaippozhudil—Song;
Adult Literacy Class: Tirukkural (Poraiyudaimai-Kural Nos. 151 and 152).
Weekly review of market rates; water-level readings;
Topical discussion; weather report.

...nday, 18th December 1955—

Tapioca Cultivation;
Meyyaka Vazhvilum—Song;
The Pial School of Political Science;
Market rates and water-level readings;
Topical discussion; weather report.

...ay, 19th December 1955—

...ee-keeping—Discussion;
Sathiya Jothiyai—Song;
Irulil Oli: Feature;
Market rates and water-level readings;
Topical discussion; weather report.

Tuesday, 20th December 1955—

Farm Forum—Discussion;
Folk songs;
Maganwadi Choolai: Discussion;
Market rates and water-level readings;
Topical discussion; weather report.

Wednesday, 21st December 1955—

Cleanliness of Wells; Discussion;
Nalla Kalam—Song;
Listeners' letters;
Market rates and water-level readings;
Topical discussion; weather report.

Thursday, 22nd December 1955—

Farm Forum: Discussion;
Vasanai Kalanjiam—(6) Vasanai Soppu—A serial feature.
Market rates and water-level readings;
Topical discussion; weather report.

Friday, 23rd December 1955—

Tayum Seyum; Musical feature on Maternity Welfare under the Five-Year Plan;
Market rates and water-level readings;
Topical discussion; weather report.

Saturday, 24th December 1955—

Kashmir: Handicrafts—Discussion
Marunthillai—Song.
Adult Literacy Class; Tirukkural: Poraiudaimai (Kural Nos. 153 and 154).
Weekly review of market rates water-level readings;
Topical discussion; weather report.

Sunday, 25th December 1955—

Karthar Jananam—Kathakalakshepam;
Market rates and water-level readings;
Topical discussion; weather report.

Monday, 26th December 1955—

Improving Fish ponds; Discussion;
Vedam Padum Jyothi; Song:
Kaichilambu Katcheri;
Market rates and water-level; readings;
Topical discussion; weather report.

Tuesday, 27th December 1955—

Farm Forum—Discussion;
Akkarai Pachai—Play;
Market rates and water-level readings;
Topical discussion; weather report.

Wednesday, 28th December 1955—

Sore-eyes: Discussion;
Vellai Kalai Uduthi—Song;
Market rates and water-level readings;
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Thursday, 29th December 1955—

Farm Forum—Discussion;
Musical bouquet;
Market rates and water-level readings;
Topical discussion; weather report.

Friday, 30th December 1955—

Onre Kulam: Feature;
Kalla Part—Songs;
Market rates and water-level readings;
Topical discussion; weather report.

Saturday, 31st December 1955—

Adult Literacy Class: Tiruku —Poraiudaimai (Koral Nos. and 156).
Folk songs;
Weekly review of market water-level readings;
Topical discussion; weather